41st Annual Educational Number

The CRISIS

LIBRARY
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS 10 OHIO
12-52 A

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1952 15¢

OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY
SEP 17 1952
LIBRARY

Here's a Hot Tip

***The Crisis* has been fortunate enough to secure a few Copies of the First Edition of Walter White's**

THE FIRE IN THE FLINT

Of this book the late Sinclair Lewis said:

"It seems probable to me that *Fire in the Flint* and *A Passage to India* will prove much the most important books of this autumn. The *Fire in the Flint* is splendidly courageous, rather terrifying and of the highest significance."

Fire in the Flint was one of the first, if not the first, novels to be written about the race problem in the South which was not written to appease the South.

A Boston, Massachusetts, rare-book dealer recently advertised a few copies of this novel as being available at $12.00 each. But THE CRISIS is selling *Fire in the Flint* at $3.50, autographed.

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW. ONLY A FEW AVAILABLE

FIRE IN THE FLINT by Walter White

$3.50 a copy, autographed

To get your copy, simply fill in coupon below and mail today with $3.50

THE CRISIS
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

I have enclosed $3.50. Please send me autographed copy of *Fire in the Flint*.

PRINT NAME .....

STREET ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... ZONE NUMBER ..... STATE .....

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy

Vol. 59, No. 7 **Whole Number 495**

IN THIS ISSUE

August-September, 1952

COVER
Elizabeth Flemister Hood, highest honors Dillard University

EDITORIAL 412

DEMOCRACY AND INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION—
By Virgil A. Clift 414

VIRGINIA'S FIFTH COLUMN—*By Henry F. Winslow* 423

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE, 1951-1952—
News and pictures of college graduates 428

DEPARTMENTS

43rd ANNUAL NAACP CONFERENCE 442

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 43rd ANNUAL NAACP CONFERENCE 445

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS 464

LEGAL DIRECTORY 474

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y. Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July 22, 1949, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March* 3, 1879.

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1952 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

33

Editorial

PROBLEM FOR VOTERS

THE two major party conventions this year left the Negro voter who is not tied to either party with problems to be wrestled with and decisions to be made by November 4. The Negro party wheel horses who work for the Republicans or the Democrats year in and year out have few, if any problems: they are going to vote the ticket of their allegiance without too much grumbling. But for others the conventions left an uneasy feeling, both as to candidates and platforms.

All eyes were on the fights over a civil rights plank in both platforms. For nearly three hours the Republican subcommittee heard speakers urge a nine-point civil rights program, including a Federal FEPC with enforcement powers, and revision of the Senate rule on filibusters. The committee reported, and the Republican convention adopted a civil rights plank which declared, "We believe that it is the primary responsibility of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions. . . ." There was more to it, with mention of lynching, poll taxes, and "equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices," but the keynote of the plank was states' rights. No mention whatsoever of the anti-filibuster rule.

Now, "states' rights" is a phrase which has unhappy associations in the minds of most Negro Americans. It has come to mean that states may cheat, discriminate against, segregate, beat, maim, murder, and otherwise mistreat their dark citizens without interference from the Federal Government.

SO whatever the Republicans may say in the double-talk marathon that will continue until election day, they start under the handicap of a states' right pronouncement. Ordinarily Negro voters would be as fervently for states' rights as the next man. They are intensely loyal to their localities and states. They would be happy to work locally and defend that local autonomy from federal encroachment, but not until local autonomy means something else for them than discrimination, segregation, and inequality all down the line.

On the candidate level the Republicans named a good man in General Eisenhower, but one who is only slightly acquainted with problems that affect Negro citizens. He is thus dependent upon the advice of those around him, some of whom are not by any measurement friendly to the cause of civil rights. The Republican vice presidential candidate, Senator Richard Nixon of California, is a young man definitely "on the make" for a political career who has risen thus far on his spectacular fight against Communism in government, but whose thinking and techniques promise real danger to liberals generally and civil rights advocates in particular. Without coming from a southern state, he has voted against the most important civil rights bills in Congress, and his last act before the close of the 82nd Congress in July was to vote against reporting out the Humphrey-Ives FEPC bill from his committee in the Senate.

THE Democrats, like the Republicans, have nominated a good man for the Presidency in Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. He seems to be a middle-road man who leans perceptibly toward liberalism. The sketchy history on him and his administration in Illinois suggests that he would be more likely to turn to liberalism than conservatism on crucial issues. He recognizes the necessity of an FEPC, but has not committed himself as to details. He recognizes the desirability of a change in the Senate rule on filibusters, but has witheld detailed comment. There is a nagging indication that he might on occasion take less than the best in order to have something over nothing.

On the vice presidency, the Democrats brought a shiver of apprehension to

Negro Americans when they nominated Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama. Sparkman has been in both the House and the Senate and his voting record shows sixteen votes against civil rights bills and none for them. However, his record does show him to be what Southerners call a liberal, meaning that he is not considered a Dixiecrat. He has good votes on public housing (Nixon is solidly against public housing) and on some labor questions.

Negro voters are trying to swallow Sparkman just as the Dixiecrats claim they are trying to swallow the Democratic civil rights plank, but it seems to be a gagging job on both sides. Granting that Sparkman has a tightrope act to perform, trying to assure both the South and the northern Negroes, he has not done much of a job so far, saying mostly the wrong things, dodging, ducking and squirming.

MUCH argument has ensued over the civil rights plank in the Democratic party platform. However, careful study shows that except for the elimination of references to "President Truman's civil rights program" the 1952 plank differs little from the 1948 plank insofar as language is concerned. It is stronger because it is able to cite what the Democrats have been able to do in several areas of discrimination. It points out that federal action has been taken directly in the fields of the armed services, higher education, and housing. While mentioning state action, it says flatly, "We are determined that the federal government shall continue such policies."

But the one item which marks the great advance over 1948 is the section urging "that action be taken at the beginning of the 83rd Congress to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house."

This is the milk in the coconut. This section recommends a change in the Senate rule on filibusters so that a majority vote may shut off debate. It recommends, also, that a change be made in the House so that the Rules Committee will not have the power (as it now has) to prevent a bill from ever coming to the floor for debate and vote. Senate Rule 22, the filibuster rule, has been the major roadblock to civil rights bills. As long as it stands, the platform promises of both parties on civil rights bills have no real meaning. Therefore, the party that recognizes the evil and urges action to eliminate it is the party that is talking sense on civil rights. The actual change of the rule will be a difficult operation, but it can be done if the voters will concentrate on this fundamental fact about civil rights and not be led off into debates about words in proposed legislation. *Arguments over legislation are futile as long as the Senate Rule is unchanged.* Voters, therefore, should pin down their Senators and candidates for the Senate on this rule change. In bringing this issue to the fore, the Democrats have done a service to the whole campaign for civil rights.

NEGRO voters, of course, should not make their judgments exclusively on the civil rights issue. For them that is the major issue since it affects the welfare of them and their families—even their very lives—each and every day. But they are also interested in and affected by foreign policy and peace, housing, health, taxes, education, civil liberties, treatment of labor, and public power projects.

The solution of the puzzle of how to vote depends on working out a satisfactory combination of candidates, party platforms, civil rights, and other issues. Can they trust a Republican party containing Senators like Jenner, Bricker, and McCarthy? Or a Democratic party containing Senators like Eastland, Russell, and Willis Smith of North Carolina? Which is the lesser gamble, Eisenhower-Nixon or Stevenson-Sparkman? If the Democrats win, won't the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition kill civil rights? And if the Republicans win won't the same coalition do the same thing? If the coalition remains a fact no matter who wins, which party on its general record, in the states as well as nationally, gives promise of being the more genuinely liberal party? These are not easy questions and the Negro voter must use his thinking cap between now and November 4.

■ Some of the pupil and teacher problems involved in educational integration

Democracy and Integration in Public Education

By Virgil A. Clift

THE free, public, tax-supported school in America is dedicated to and charged with the responsibility of preparing youth for democratic living. To be worthy of its name and to do its job well, it must demonstrate democratic living at its best. It must be organized and administered in terms of democratic principles. It must teach democracy by means of democratic methods and materials of instruction. Teachers and administrators must have faith in democracy and be deeply devoted to it. Finally, it must provide equal educational opportunities for democracy's children to the end that their potentialities may be developed fully and in order that they may become able to contribute to the extension of the general welfare and the common good.

DR. VIRGIL A. CLIFT *is head of the department of education at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.*

The American Dream is predicated upon the principle that the general public must be informed. America, from its historical beginning, has demonstrated its faith in education to the extent that this education is now regarded as our "national religion." So strong is our conviction that education for all is an absolute necessity, that we have enrolled in our schools today nearly all normal individuals between the ages of six and seventeen.

Equality of opportunity has always been one of the values toward which we have striven. The struggle for free public education in America has been, in a large measure, for the purpose of extending equality of opportunity to all. We are now at a position in our cultural development where equality of educational opportunity is recognized as being essential to the preservation of and the improvement of our way of life.

The layman and the casual ob-

server generally accept without question the notion that all American youth have the same opportunity to receive an education in our elementary and secondary schools. Seemingly, it never occurs to large segments of the population that gross inequalities exist in our educational programs. To the more critical observer, however, it soon becomes obvious that educational opportunities are very limited for some. Differences in the tax resources of communities, differences in the training and competencies of teachers, differences in social and economic levels of families, and discrimination or segregation of one type or another are responsible for many inequalities in public education.

UNDEMOCRATIC PRACTICES

Probably one of the most flagrant examples of undemocratic practices stems directly from segregation and discrimination on the basis of race. In recent years many attempts have been made to reduce some of the inequalities which have resulted from racial discrimination in public education.

It has long been recognized that it was impossible to provide education of equal quality in a segregated pattern. Thus, as one would expect in America, where we are professedly dedicated to democratic ideals, the pattern of segregation in education has been and continues to be under attack because it is not compatible with our concept of equality of opportunity for all. In fact, the moral victory for providing equal educational opportunities, regardless of race, has been won. It is generally accepted that segregated education is undemocratic and morally wrong; that it is too expensive; that it is not practical, and that it cannot by its very nature teach youth those ideals which are essential to democracy. Segregated education is indeed a feeble and unhappy example of the democratic ideals the American school should aim to teach.

In those sections of our nation where students have never been segregated, there is some evidence that the policy of employing teachers, regardless of race, on the basis of training, competence, experience and merit, is now being practiced. In other sections or localities, recent legislation or court decisions have outlawed the policy of racial segregation with the result that some elementary and secondary schools have now become completely integrated.

The efforts of the Negro to secure more adequate educational opportunities reveal three significant patterns. The first is that the courts are used as a means for achieving equality of opportunity. The number of instances in which the Negro has appealed to the courts of the land, including our highest tribunal, has increased progressively within the past few years. In other words, he has sought to remain within the spirit and letter of the laws of the land in his attempt to secure equitable educational facilities and opportunities. Second, particularly in the North, he seems to have come to the conclusion that the doctrine of "separate but equal" works to his disadvantage in education. Here the opinion persists that where there is segregation, that discrimination is a

natural corollary. Therefore, in the North, we find much more concern and many more demands being made for integrated schools.

EQUALITY WANTED

Third, in the South, Negroes seem to be asking for equality of educational opportunities. They desire and request equal facilities, equal salaries for teachers, equal length of school terms, and the like. The matter of segregation is not mentioned too frequently. Segregation on the lower levels of education has been left, for the most part, to local school authorities. The local authority is given the problem of determining how equality can be provided before the law. Its problem is one of determining whether or not the tax resources can support segregated education with duplicated facilities and personnel.

The writer hastens to add that the Clarenden County School case which was tried at Charleston, South Carolina, in May, 1951, by a three-judge Federal Court, is a deviation from the usual pattern. The plaintiffs asked that all South Carolina public schools be opened without racial discrimination. By a two-to-one vote the court decided to deny the injunction to abolish segregation, but granted an injunction to equalize educational facilities. The case is being appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Within the past few years, several significant developments have indicated trends or patterns which are developing. For instance, in 1940, the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas ordered the admission of Negro students into a previously all-white elementary school in Merriam. Later during the year, in Illinois, the 85-year-old tradition of segregated education was abandoned by the board of education in East St. Louis. At about the same time, the New York State Commissioner of Education ordered the board of education of the Town of Hempstead to re-align the Prospect School zone which previously had been gerrymandered in such a way as to make the Prospect School an all-Negro institution.

Beginning in 1948, the kindergarten department of one of the counties in California became integrated. The next year elementary schools became integrated with one of two Negro teachers being retained in the integrated school. In Trenton, New Jersey, in 1945, the board of education took steps to remove all practices of discrimination from the public schools. Negro students were admitted to junior high schools where discrimination had been most apparent, and the faculties of the schools which were formerly all white were integrated with Negro teachers. In January, 1946, the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court of Appeals of Ohio decreed that, on and after the close of the school year, all segregated instruction of colored students be discontinued. The state legislature in Indiana passed a bill discontinuing the practice of segregated education on all levels in 1949.

TEACHERS ACCEPTED

During the past five years some schools have lifted the color bar against Negro teachers and have

appointed them to positions in various categories. Among the first of such appointments were those in the schools of Montclair, New Jersey; San Bernardino, California; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the year 1947, a Negro was appointed as principal of an elementary school in San Francisco, California. At about the same time, one or more teachers were integrated into the secondary schools of Akron, Ohio, and Elkhart, Indiana.

These few cases cited above do not represent the beginning nor the extent of the integration of Negroes into elementary and secondary schools; rather, they seem to point up a trend that is gaining momentum in many different sections of the country. It is appropriate, therefore, to give some thought to the status of integrated education in its relation to such questions as these: What is the prevailing attitude of school officials toward discontinuing the segregation of pupils on the basis of race? What social, economic, civic or other problems have arisen in those states or localities where segregation has been discontinued recently?

Typical of the situation in the states of the North, where legislation and court decisions have outlawed segregation and discrimination in the public schools, are the following examples. In one mid-western state where the general assembly recently passed an act abolishing and prohibiting separate schools organized on the basis of race, color or creed, action has been very slow in conforming to the law. In fact, the law is being circumvented deliberately. Negro students continue to be segregated, and there are scandalous and heinous practices of discrimination being imposed upon Negro teachers.

FORCED DISMISSALS

In one city in Indiana, where state legislation has abolished segregated education, all Negro teachers are being dismissed before they become tenure teachers. In this community the superintendent makes it known to young teachers that their contracts will not be renewed to permit them to become tenure teachers, even though their work is satisfactory. In the same school system, when Negro students transfer to white schools and increase the enrollment, additional teaching personnel is employed, and without exception the teachers are white.

Many of the classrooms in the still-existing all-Negro school have enrollments which are too large in terms of educational standards accepted in America. Yet, the superintendent makes it known to Negro teachers that they must encourage and urge Negro students to continue to attend school on a segregated basis or they, as teachers, will not continued to be employed. He has even advised them that they will not be employed at all if the enrollment in their respective rooms drops below thirty students. During the present school year these teachers were employed on a contingency basis. They were given notice that they would be employed only if the enrollment of the Negro school was large enough to justify their employment.

In a city in Illinois, it was found that 25 of the 33 Negro teachers did not meet the state requirements for teacher certification. A court decision which was pending has recently ruled against segregated education in the district. Thus, the superintendent has seen fit to employ Negro teachers who cannot meet certification requirements in order that they may be dismissed after the court has decided in favor of an integrated school system.

In some of the largest cities in America we find other patterns of integration. In these cities, Negro teachers generally work in integrated programs where the school population is predominately Negro. There is much evidence to the effect that when large numbers of Negroes and persons of foreign descent move into a neighborhood, that Negro teachers are assigned to the schools which were formally all white. In some cases a few white teachers—who for the most part are of foreign descent—are maintained on an integrated basis.

In New England and in certain places in New York State, there is considerable evidence of the integration of Negro students and teachers into the public schools. This is also true in certain areas in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California. Superintendents from certain districts in these states have indicated that they were deeply concerned over and sensitive to the problems which face people of minority status.

SOUTHERN ATTITUDES

In the South, as one would expect, the feelings and emotions toward integrating Negroes into public education are much stronger. In February, 1951, Georgia's $207,000,000 budget bill, expressly designed with a segregation clause to keep Negroes from attending white schools, was in Herman Talmadge's hands for his signature. Under the terms of the legislation any public school or college that admits a Negro under court instructions will automatically stop receiving State support.

On March 16, 1951, at Columbia, South Carolina, Governor James F. Byrnes (former U. S. Senator, former U. S. Supreme Court Justice, and former Secretary of State) declared in a public address before the State Education Association that "we will abandon the public school system if it cannot continue to separate white and Negro pupils." He added that if the Federal courts outlaw segregation, "we will, if it is possible, live within the law, preserve the public school system, and at the same time maintain segregation." ". . . If that is not possible reluctantly we will abandon the public school system. To do that would be choosing the lesser of two great evils."

From all indications the pronouncements of Talmadge and Byrnes express the sentiments of many people who now live in the South. To the contrary, there is considerable evidence in the South that a large number of persons are embarrassed and ashamed of the positions these leaders have taken. Many of them have expressed a growing concern for and sensitivity to injustice and bigotry regardless of the people involved. It is indeed rare in America to find men in high

places, men who hold positions of importance and esteem, in either the North or South, who will commit themselves in public statements which are in antithesis to the democratic principles of freedom, justice, liberty, equality of opportunity, and respect for the dignity and worth of the human being.

NEGRO PARENTS

The prevailing attitude of the Negro parent has been found to be in favor of integrating their children into elementary and secondary schools. The reason given in most cases for this attitude was the feeling that their children would have a greater opportunity to receive a better education if the schools were integrated. They felt that it would give their children an opportunity to use better school facilities and equipment. They recognize that inferior school plants, crowded classrooms, and limited library and classroom facilities are characteristic of separate schools for minority groups.

If present practice is any indication of future developments in the integration of Negroes into public schools, it seems certain that many Negro teachers will not be able to retain their positions as public school teachers. This poses a serious problem for Negro teachers as well as for their students who desire to enter the teaching profession. Teaching offers the greatest single opportunity for employment for the professionally-trained persons of this group. The dismissal of Negro teachers as a result of integration aggravates the already limited employment opportunities for Negro youth. In this connection, however, it should not be overlooked that private industry reports that integration in the public schools has solved many of their employment problems by permitting them to up-grade and extend employment opportunities to Negroes in positions which were formerly limited to white people.

The practice of dismissing qualified and competent Negro teachers rather than employing them in integrated programs is an act of discrimination that causes many other far-reaching problems. Probably one of the most important problems created is the detrimental effect on students enrolled in American schools during this period of teacher shortage. American schools today need more qualified teachers than are now available.

CULTURAL LOSS

Failure to employ Negro teachers when students become integrated into schools constitutes a cultural loss to the people residing in the community. In many localities Negro teachers provide the cultural, spiritual, and civic leadership for those people of minority status. These teachers are a source of inspiration for young people and adults who have faith in the idea that the American system affords every man a chance to improve his lot as a result of initiative, industry, achievements, and contributions to the general welfare.

It is quite evident that most persons who are directly affected by the matter of integration do not have a clear understanding of valid assumptions and principles which should serve as guideposts for their

thinking and actions. In the matter of integration, as in all other matters affecting human beings, it is essential that action be predicated upon sound principles. Many Negro teachers and administrators think that the justification for their employment should be based upon the number of Negro students enrolled in a particular school. This is also the prevailing thought of many white teachers and administrators. Apparently, neither group has given thought to the educational principle that teachers should be selected to teach on the basis of their ability, preparation, competence, and a demonstrated concern for youth in a democracy. To the writer's knowledge, no educator of note, now or at any other period, has produced any evidence to the effect that such factors as color or the racial identity of the student body should be considered in employing teachers.

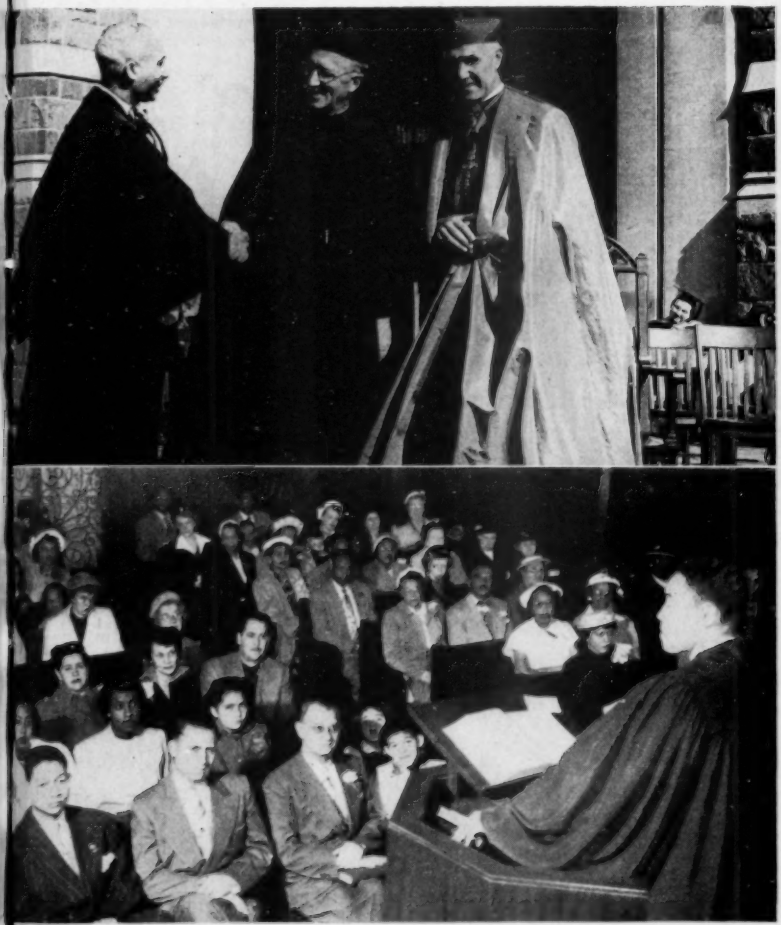
Finally, integration poses the problem of placing Negro students and teachers into keener competition. Segregation has a tendency to keep the Negro in isolated ghettos where he has no opportunity to become accepted into the main stream of events. This set of circumstances deflect social, economic, civic, and cultural factors as they impinge upon him, thereby limiting his all-around development. Within his limited sphere of operation he develops attitudes of not belonging and not being wanted. He is frequently able to achieve limited success within the circumscribed social and economic pattern in which he is forced to operate, with the result that there is a tendency for standards of success and achievement to be lower than those for the general community. Integration in education would remove this set of conditions for those affected and tend to place them into competition with other persons of the total community.

UNDESIRABLE ATTITUDES

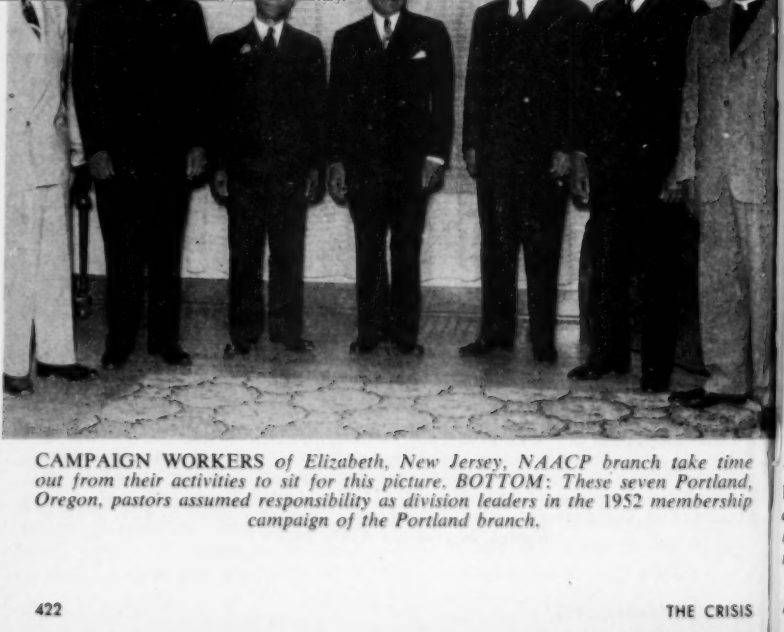
Just how this will affect the students of minority status, one can only speculate. We do know that certain social, environmental, and economic factors hamper the ability of the Negro student to perform academically on a level that compares favorably with that of white students who come from an environment which is different from his. In the event that these factors tend to keep students of the minority group at the bottom of the scale in academic performance, it is reasonable to assume that frustrations and undesirable attitudes will develop. These same factors will operate, probably to a lesser degree, insofar as the Negro teacher is concerned. Integrated situations for him provide an opportunity for a feeling that he can contribute to the program of the school just as others do. He must experience the feeling of acceptance which comes from his contributions, achievements and demonstrated performance.

In the final analysis, the problem of placing into operation a public school system which is consistent with basic democratic principles has not been solved in America. We are willing to spend billions to fight to save democracy and to save other nations for the democratic cause; but, we do not seem to be ready

(*Continued on page* 472)



JUDGE HAROLD A. STEVENS (*left*) *is congratulated by the Rev. Laurence McGinley, president of Fordham University, and the Most Rev. Stephen Donahue, auxiliary bishop of New York, after receiving honorary degree of LL.D. at Fordham's commencement exercises. BOTTOM: Merged Negro and white congregations of San Francisco, Calif., Presbyterian churches listen to Rev. Wesley Hawes, 36-year-old Negro pastor.*



CAMPAIGN WORKERS *of Elizabeth, New Jersey, NAACP branch take time out from their activities to sit for this picture. BOTTOM: These seven Portland, Oregon, pastors assumed responsibility as division leaders in the* 1952 *membership campaign of the Portland branch.*

■ **Biased scholarship is often used to buttress racial segregation**

Virginia's Fifth Column

By Henry F. Winslow

ON March 7, 1952, the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Virginia, held with unanimity that racially segregated public schools is "one of the ways of life in Virginia," resting "neither upon prejudice, nor caprice, nor upon any other measureless foundation." Exactly one week later, a like decision was handed down in a similar case at Charleston, South Carolina, with Circuit Judge Armistead M. Dobie, who figured in the Virginia decision, plugging the gap created by the recent retirement of the distinguished Justice J. Waties Waring, a civil-rights proponent.

Now for all practical purposes, this quintet of Southern-bred justices who spoke as one in two decisions are undoubtedly representative of the best their region has to offer in honesty and intellect. Hence they give expression to the judicial voice of the South at its highest level of accomplishment. For besides being Democrats and Episcopalians, at least three of them are Phi Beta Kappas.

Those who would contend, therefore, that sheer intellectual ability and education narrow the area in which such attitudes as these men entertain operate will have to make a painful concession and face a hard fact. Since it is obvious that the National Association for the Advnacement of Colored People is fighting to establish a legal framework whereby present and future generations of American youth may escape the iron-wall pattern of formative education, it is the obvious intent of Southern justices to uphold the faith of their fathers. What are joined in this contest, therefore, are the best legal minds in the interest of a racially integrated democracy, and what is still defended as a way of life for Dixie.

All this presupposes, of course, that a Southerner will almost without exception favor the social structure of his regional heritage. Ex-Justice J. Waties Waring, who matured into an exception to this rule, is consequently an exhibit-in-exile for the guidance of any other native son who refuses to bend with the trees.

HENRY F. WINSLOW, *now a graduate student at Columbia University, regularly teaches English at Hampton Institute, Virginia.*

The eloquent introduction to Whittaker Chambers' Witness, a book which is in many respects comparable to John Bunyan's *Grace Abounding*, contends that very few Communists ever change. The same may be said of the Southerner as regards his sense of obligation to what is basically a racist concept.

SHADOW FIGHT

Most observers of the South Carolina and Virginia cases regarded them as sciamachies preparatory to the inevitable argument before the Supreme Court, which is disposed to hear what it may not be disposed to settle. For certain it is that an ultimate decision favoring the perpetuation of segregated public schools will resound in the ears of the people who know the inequalities of such a system because they live with it like truth crushed to earth.

For nearly sixty years now the legal prop of the Southern argument for segregated education has been *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, entrenched and reinforced by the doubly symbolic hand and shadow of the late Booker T. Washington. It is precisely from this point of reference that the special three-judge federal court upheld the color line in Virginia. Granting that the justices concerned are rational men (as distinguished from Southern gentlemen) who really entertained the evidence offered by the plaintiffs and weighed it objectively against that of the defendants, one is nevertheless led to some interesting angles.

With this as a basis, it is conceivable that the man who provided the weightiest testimony from which the unanimity of opinion ensured was Dr. Henry E. Garrett, head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia University and a native of Clover, Virginia. That Dr. Garrett is an eminent psychologist by power of influence and affiliation goes without saying. Though he made it clear that he did not represent Columbia University in offering testimony to bolster the defense of the Prince Edward County School Board and the Commonwealth of Virginia, what he definitely represented was the prestige of authority which his position at this famed institution carries.

Furthermore, Dr. Garrett is the author of many articles and a few textbooks which provide the "partial fulfillment" for his acceptance as an authority. What should be *opened* to question, however, is his integrity and reliability on matters affecting the educability of the Negro, or, as one of *his* cited and trusted authorities phrased it in what was once a seriously considered study, "The Psychology of the Negro."

SCIENTIST VS. RACIST

Quite as serious and relative to Dr. Garrett's testimony in behalf of segregated public schools is the position he takes in an undercurrent argument which tends to divide American psychologists between scientists and racists. Moreover, he labors this position in the most recently revised of his textbooks: *Great Experiments in Psychology*, an Appleton-Century-Crofts publication of the Century Psychology Series, and "a basic text in the first course in experimental psychology" (quoted from the preface to the

third edition, 1951). Chapter 13 of *Great Experiments* has to do with "Galton and the Measurement of Individual Differences," and ultimately the "demonstrated fact" of lower intelligence testing of Negroes. *Great Experiments* stresses what Dr. Garrett merely suggests in his more elementary *Psychology* (New York: American Book Co., 1950), a textbook written for the beginning student of education as it applies to teacher training.

After presenting a modest table computed from AGCT scores made during World War II and some discussion of same, Dr. Garrett summarizes in a "few paragraphs" . . . "those results which seem most reliably established," having to do with "the influence of racial origin upon achievement." By remarkable coincidence, the "fraction" of studies selected by Dr. Garrett and presented as having produced "reliably established results" have been pursued by (1) Southerners, (2) white natives of Virginia, or (3) students who have taken the Ph. D. degree at Columbia University upon the recommendation and with the assistance of Dr. Garrett. Only a graduate student acquainted with the liaison necessary between a Ph. D. candidate and his advisor can fully appreciate the significance of the latter point.

"HONEY-CHILE" PSYCHOLOGY

Except for the pioneer of intelligence measuring, Francis Galton (1822-1911), who likewise appears to have found a deficiency in Negro intelligence, the patron saint of the "honey-chile" school of psychology is evidently Dr. George O. Ferguson, Jr., currently dean of admissions at the University of Virginia. Dr. Ferguson's *The Psychology of the Negro* is a Columbia University "contribution to Philosophy and Psychology" as of 1916. A Ph. D. dissertation, it develops along the line of the following excerpts:

While the intellectual performance of the general colored population is approximately 75 per cent as efficient as that of the whites, this figure is not true for different classes of negroes [*sic*]. It is probably correct to say that pure negroes, negroes three-fourths pure, mulattoes and quadroons have, roughly, 60, 70, 80 and 90 per cent respectively, of white intelligence efficiency.

* * * * *

. . . The negro's intellectual deficiency is registered in the retardation percentages of the schools as well as in mental tests. And in view of all the evidence it does not seem possible to raise the scholastic attainment of the negro to an equality with that of the white. It is probable that no expenditure of time or money would accomplish this end, since education cannot create mental power, but only develop that which is innate.

* * * * *

But probably the greatest difference between the American negro, and the members of his race in the relatively isolated negro communities elsewhere, will eventually be found in the greater amount of white blood which the American negro will possess. In the course of generations, if the present or a similar rate of white admixture continues, there will be few if any pure negroes remaining in the United States. The whole of our colored population will be mulatto, and as time passes the proportion of white blood will increase. This will be inevitable from the fact that white blood once infused into the

negro community will remain there and be continued by intermarriage among the negroes from generation to generation, The white blood in a mulatto does not return to the white race through intermarriage; the white stock will remain pure. . . .

The mulatto is not as tractable or as submissive to white domination as is the pure negro. He thinks and feels more nearly as does the white man. And he cannot be content with the social restrictions that are thrown around him. In our own time these tendencies seem to be already evident. The very considerable progress that the negro has made has been in a large measure due to mulattoes. And it is mainly the mulattoes who have so largely done away with that type of negro which was content to regard itself as the natural dependent of the white. It seems probable, indeed, that the excessive criminal and immoral tendencies sometimes charged to the mulatto may be due, if they exist at all, to the fact of his recognition of his ability and his resentment at the position of inferiority in which he is placed.

These excerpts would not be pertinent if the thesis they advance were not summarized in *Great Experiments,* 1951.

STAR PUPIL

Dr. Garrett's star student in the business of documenting "Negro inferiority" appears to be Myrtle B. McGraw, whose "Comparative Study of a Group of Southern White and Negro Infants" is cited in *Great Experiments* as a "valuable study . . . because the extreme youth of the subjects excluded many social and environmental influences, operative later on, and difficult or impossible to equate." The Negro and white babies studied by McGraw were from two to eleven months old and living at Tallahasee, Florida. The real worth of this study is in part indicated by a statement McGraw offers in support of the "presumably equated" social factors:

> . . . It might be added that the social factors between a group of Southern white and Negro infants are somewhat equalized by the fact that many white infants spend much of their waking hours in the care of Negro nurses.

In 1945, the McGraw thesis was superseded and its findings rejected by Dr. Benjamin Pasamanick, who made a "Comparative Study of the Behavioral Development of Negro Infants" in New Haven, Connecticut. The Pasamanick experiment was sufficiently thorough to take into account the prenatal care, the diet and living conditions of the children selected. Likewise, it was sufficiently frank to note that "the experimenter is a vital integer in any study of this kind." Also rejecting the Garrett McGraw position is Professor Otto Klineberg in *Race and Psychology* (UNESCO Paris, 1951). Professor Klineberg points out that if anything, the environmental differences would be vaster under the conditions of the McGraw investigation. Nevertheless, *Great Experiments* makes a blind reference to the Pasamanick study with the comment that it tends merely to "weaken" the McGraw thesis.

PEDAGOGICAL SQUAB

A second of Dr. Garrett's pedagogical squabs is Myrtle Bruce, who found "the same results" in "a rural district in Virginia. White school children received higher scores than Negro school children on

intelligence, even when educational opportunity and social and economic factors were approximately equal." Neither Garrett nor Bruce produces a convincing situation to support this assumption of approximate equality. What Bruce does do, however, is acknowledge the aid of the master and extend the lineage of great Virginians from Jefferson through Carter Glass, an accomplishment of considerable pertinence to "Factors Affecting Intelligence Test Performances of Whites and Negroes in the Rural South."

The argument maintained by Dr. Garrett has the virtue of consistency in that it considers studies of white and colored children of superior intelligence. Referring to the Witty study of superior Negro children in seven Chicago public schools, he notes that 103 out of 8,000 were found with a Stanford Binet IQ of 120 or above. To him, this proved Negroes capable of high achievement. However, a sampling of 8,000 white children revealed at least 800 IQ's of 120 or higher. This juxtaposition proved Dr. Garrett's basic thesis with consummate satisfaction.

The stacking of "factual information" to favor an *a priori* notion is hardly the highest recommendation an elevated scholar can have, whatever his weight and background. Nor is it indispensable to the ideal of democratic education for accredited technicians (to use a term borrowed from Arthur E. Bestor, Jr.) of copperheaded craftsmanship to set up workshops in the Empire State. The State of Virginia no less than any other has its rights. Whether they include that of drawing upon the facilities of federal courts and American universities to preserve for the Old Dominion a land, a law, and a learning unto itself is a matter for settlement.

DID YOU KNOW —

That J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., received his Ph.D. degree in mathematics from the University of Chicago at the age of 19?

Dr. Wilkins was mathematician for the American Optical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., 1946-1950.

★ ★ ★

That Charles S. Parker discovered 39 new species of plants, several of which are named in his honor?

Parker was professor of biology at Howard University for many years.

The American Negro In College

1951-1952

THIS, the forty-first, annual educational number of *The Crisis* sketches the Negro college graduate for 1951-1952. Bear in mind that this is a "sketch," because the picture is incomplete. For, as in past years, we have had to depend upon volunteer information, since we have no staff to make a complete survey. Moreover, many schools did not return our questionnaires and more and more of the mixed institutions do not keep records by race and color. Furthermore, Howard university, the largest of the Negro schools, is not included in this year's compilation.

According to our information, there were 42,226 Negro students enrolled in Negro and mixed colleges during the academic year 1951-1952. Of this number, 40,422 were enrolled in the various colored colleges and 1,804 in mixed institutions. Of the mixed colleges, Ohio State university reported the largest enrollment of Negro students, 796.

The figures this year indicate that the grand total of all graduates from all institutions is 5,727.

There were 5,290 bachelor degrees of various types, 271 masters, 14 doctors of philosophy, 1 doctor of theology, 7 bachelor of laws, 66 doctors of medicine, 35 doctors of dental surgery, and 43 miscellaneous certificates and diplomas.

Meharry Medical college enrolled 477. Sixty-two graduates received the M. D. degree, 35 the D. D. S., 14 finished nursing, 9 received diplomas in nursing, 4 received masters degrees, and 19 received certificates in technology courses.

Atlanta university school of social work, a graduate school, had an enrollment of 96 and graduated 96 with master's degrees in social work.

American Baptist Theological Seminary enrolled 70 and graduated 19. Gammon Theological Seminary enrolled 49, all graduate students, and graduated 16.

Ranking graduates and statistics:

Eleanor Hamilton
B.A.
Smith

Catherine Wilson
Highest honors
Cheyney

Ida Mundell
Honors
Maryland State

Robert Carpenter
Highest honors
Morgan State

Geraldine Evans
M.A.
Lincoln (Mo.)

Nina Redd
Honors
Lincoln (Mo.)

Florence Williams
Highest honors
Bethune-Cookman

Clarine Baltrip
Highest honors
Va. State

Eugene Evans
Honors
Morristown

Russell Adams
Highest honors
Morehouse

Mrs. F. McClarin
Honors
Alabama A & M

Helen Flowers
Ph.D.
Indiana U.

Vivian McRae
Highest honors
Hampton Inst.

Miriam Graham
Highest honors
S. C. State

David Priest
Honors
Alabama A & M

Highest honor graduates at Meharry were Vernice Hampton in nursing, John Cashin, Jr., in dentistry, Juanita Jamison in dental hygiene, Melton White in dental technology, David Wallace in medicine, and Helen Cannady in medical technology.

At Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Florida, Florence Williams was highest honor graduate.

Calvin Bruner and Clarence Larry received their degrees summa cum laude at Southern University, and Carolyn Moore was highest honor graduate at Livingstone.

Elizabeth Berry took the honors magna cum laude at Texas Southern. Lillian Sherrod took the honors at Tuskegee.

Highest honor graduate at Morgan State was Lt. Robert Carpenter; at Virginia State, Leona Baltrip; at South Carolina State, Miriam Lee Graham; and at Hampton Institute, Vivian McRae.

Louis Taylor, Jr., was outstanding graduate at West Virginia State; Jeweline Frazier, at Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal (Pine Bluff, Ark.); and Beatrice Davis and Charles Moultrie, Jr., at Savannah State, formerly Georgia State.

Mrs. Fanchon McClarin and David Priest were ranking graduates at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical.

Sharon Wexler took magna cum laude honors at Xavier; while Nina Redd graduated magna cum laude at Lincoln university (Mo.), with Geraldine Brown Evans receiving honors and an M.A.

At Virginia Union university Theodore Sykes and Gertrude Dabney were the highest honor graduates. Sykes, elected a member of the honorary scientific society Beta Kappa Chi and a major in mathematics, graduated summa cum laude. Miss Dabney, a major in sociology, graduated magna cum laude.

Alemu Melaku, of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, graduated magna cum laude from Central State.

James McDuffie was magna cum laude at Morris Brown; Gertrude Scott, highest honors at Wiley; and Vienna Thorn and Avis Carver at Clark (Atlanta, Ga.).

At Fisk, Ann Stevens Lucas graduated summa cum laude; Simona Atkins and Pansye Butler, magna cum laude; and Bettie Jane Willis and Bertha Lucille Hamill, cum laude.

Johnson C. Smith reports John Blackwell as summa cum laude, and William Funderburk as magna cum laude. Highest honor graduate at Fort Valley was Paul Christ LaCabe; at Philander Smith, Mrs. Theresa Warren, magna cum laude; at Winston-Salem Teachers, Celestine Tutt; and at Dillard, Elizabeth Hood.

Jean Edna Barnes received her degree with great honor at Shaw; and Ulysses Horne, Jr., his with highest honor at Benedict.

Langston reports Eloise Jones as highest honor graduate; Tillotson, Louise Elliott; Kentucky State, Eyvind Vontress and Rosa Swinney; Samuel Huston, Odessa Wilson; and Morehouse, Russell Lee Adams, of Quitman, Ga., who has been awarded a General Education Board scholarship which will cover tuition and fees in any American university, and in addition allow him $1,125 for his expenses for nine months.

Jacqueline Smith received her degree magna cum laude from Miner Teachers college.

Clara McCain and Dolores Brown were honor graduates at Bennett.

At St. Augustine's Charlie Sanders was highest honor graduate; at LeMoyne, Arnetta McDaniel; at Stowe Teachers, Roberzene Crowder; and at Paine, Joan Scott and Juanita Bussey.

Chester Walton finished cum laude at Maryland State at Princess Anne.

Alberta Elliott
Highest honors
Tillotson

Beatrice Street
Highest honors
Rust

Fannie Allen
Highest honors
Butler

Annie Crosby
Honors
Morgan State

Ulysses Horne, Jr.
Highest honors
Benedict

Mrs. T. Warren
Magna cum laude
Philander Smith

Avis Carver
Honors
Atlanta U.

Vienna Thorn
Highest honors
Atlanta U.

Clara McCain
Highest honors
Bennett

Juanita Bussey
Honors
Paine

Mrs. R. Henderson
Highest honors
Fayetteville

Biddie Davis
Honors
Fayetteville

Mrs. G. Smith
M.S.S.
Smith

Sharon Wexler
Magna cum laude
Xavier

Jewline Frazier
Highest honors
AM&N, Pine Bluff

Catherine Wilson was highest honor graduate at Cheyney State Teachers; Jessie Mae Ward at Morris; and Juanita Jones at Claflin.

James Woodson received his degree summa cum laude at Bluefield State. Gloria Ridgeway was honor graduate at Knoxville college.

Chukwuneta Nwokedi was highest honor graduate at Lincoln university (Pa.). Outstanding graduate at Oakwood college was Naomi White; at Talladega, Willarena Lamar; at Maryland State Teachers at Bowie, Ida Mae Mundell; and at Tougaloo, Joseph Jones, Jr.

Fannie Allen received highest honors at Butler; Beatrice Street at Rust; Bettye Lou Harrison at Coppin State Teachers; Robert Faison at Jarvis Christian; and Eugene Franklin at Morristown Normal and Industrial college.

Mrs. Victoria Greene of New Orleans, La., received her Master of Social Work degree at the Atlanta University School of Social Work with highest honors.

At American Baptist Theological Seminary the highest honor graduate was George Robert Williams.

Frederick P. Willerford, who was graduated from the University of Washington in March with a B.A. and at the same time commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force, was awarded a John Hay Whitney opportunity fellowship for graduate study in Far Eastern.

Andrew Brimmer, who graduated from the University of Washington last year and who won a Fulbright scholarship to India, has returned to teach in the economics department of his alma mater.

Dorothy Quarker, who attended the University of Detroit entirely in the evening division for six years, won the Phi Gamma Nu key for being the woman student with the highest overall average. Leroy Rice and Daisy Billingslea received M.A. degrees.

The University of Omaha awarded M.S. degrees in education to Katherine Fletcher, Comradge Henton, and Reuben Pierce. Thelma Hancock received an M.A.

George Frazier and Charles Quillings received M.A. degrees in education from the University of Kentucky.

Arthur Shropshire is the first Negro to be granted a Ph.D. degree by the University of Nebraska. The university also awarded masters degrees of various types to Talma Collins, Florentine Crawford, Charles Goolsby, Frank Hales, Charles Jones, Elizabeth Wrenn, Geo Gray, Louise Longware, Jeanne Malone and Robbie Powell.

Dolores Adams received an M.S. degree from Simmons college, Boston, Massachusetts.

Oliver M. Bowens received an M.D. degree from Tufts, Medford, Massachusetts.

Union Theological Seminary, New York City, awarded the following degrees: B.D.'s to William Sterling Cary and Porter Wm. Phillips, Jr. An M.A. and Ed.D. in religious education to Annie Mae Warren and Olvia Peal Stokes, respectively, for work done under a joint program between Columbia university (which actually conferred the degrees) and the Seminary.

Bennie Bradford received a Master of Social Work degree from Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. James Walker was an honor student in metallurgy.

Albert D. Anderson, Columbia university A.B., 1948, was awarded an M.D. by the Harvard Medical School. He is now interning at Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Chester M. Pierce, Harvard A.B., 1948, and a member of the Boylston Medical Society, was also awarded an M.D. degree. He is interning in the Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elizabeth Berry
Magna cum laude
Texas Southern

Melton White
Honors
Meharry

John Cashin, Jr.
Honors, D.D.S.
Meharry

R. Crowder
Highest honors
Stowe Teachers

Willarena Lamar
Highest honors
Talladega

James McDuffie
Magna cum laude
Morris Brown

Wm. Funderburk
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Jacqueline Smith
Magna cum laude
Miner Teachers

Eyvind Vontress
Honors
Ky. State

Juanita Jamison
Honors
Meharry

Louis Taylor, Jr.
Honors
W. Va. State

Jean Barnes
Highest honors
Shaw

Gene-Ann Polk
M.D.
Wom. Med. C. Pa.

Joan Scott
Highest honors
Paine

Arnetta McDaniel
Highest honors
LeMoyne

Marvin Gavin and James Mitchell, Jr., received B.A. degrees from DePauw university.

The Harvard Divinity School awarded S.T.B. degrees to Thomas Pendleton and Luther Whitaker; S.T.M. degrees to Asa Johnson Davis and Arthur Williams.

Aaron Boone, Herbert Dowse, Jr., James M. Nabrit II, and Travis Onqué, Jr., received A.B. degrees from Bates college.

John Harmon III and Jean Wafier received A.B., and Norine Dunston a B.S., from Bucknell university.

Ronald McLaughlin, a Rotary Fellow from Canada, received an M.S. degree from California Institute of Technology.

James L. Phillips made the dean's list at Washington and Jefferson college for two years.

Josephine Polk of Roselle, N. J., received an A.B. from Mount Holyoke college.

Gene-Ann Polk of Roselle, N. J., was one of 43 women who received their M.D.'s from The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Owen Troy of Pasadena, a western official of the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination, received the D. Th. from the University of Southern California.

Hannibal Madden of Washington, D. C., was awarded a B.A. with honors in physics by Williams college.

Marie Lawrence, who received an A.B. from Vassar in 1945, was recipient of the Master of Social Science degree from Smith college. Mary Lee and Mrs. Geraldine Smith also received M.S.S. degrees. While B.A.'s were awarded Doris Lee Collins and Eleanor Towns Hamilton. Mrs. Kathryn Sample received the Smith diploma in the program of advanced study.

Mrs. Muriel Rogers Andrew, a 37-year-old Detroit, Mich., mother who received her bachelor's degree from Wayne university last January, has been awarded a $1,300 John Hay Whitney Foundation fellowship to continue her studies toward a master's degree in public administration.

Peggy Owens, a major in illustration, who graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology with a B.F.A. degree, was very active in student affairs in painting and designing.

(See pages 436-441)

DID YOU KNOW —

That one Haitian writer thinks Du Sable, the founder of the city of Chicago, Ill., was really the Haitian Jean-Baptiste Paul Dessables?

This is the interesting thesis argued by Joseph Jeremie in his *Haiti and Chicago* (1950).

★ ★ ★

That Nathaniel Bailey's *An Universal Etymological English Dictionary* (1721) defines "segregation" as "a taking out of the Flock"?

Lillian Dabney
Honors
Virginia Union

Carolyn Moore
Highest Honors
Livingstone

Clarence Larry
Summa cum laude
Southern U.

Lois Sherrod
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Josephine Polk
A.B.
Mt. Holyoke

Robert Faison
Honors
Jarvis

James Woodson
Summa cum laude
Bluefield

Gloria Ridgeway
Highest honors
Knoxville

Mrs. V. Greene
M.S.W., Atlanta
Sch. Soc. Wk.

Marie Laurence
M.S.S.
Smith

Paul LaCabe
Highest honors
Fort Valley

George Williams
Highest honors
American Baptist

Lula Thorn
Highest honors
Clark

Calvin Bruner
Summa cum laude
Southern U.

Chester Walton
Cum laude
Maryland State

A breakdown of other degrees and certificates follows:

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

Chappelle C. Cochrane	Ohio State Un.
Cortlandt M. Colson	Ohio State Un.
Joseph C. Dacons	Ohio State Un.
George T. Dowdy	Ohio State Un.
Raymond W. Hopson	Ohio State Un.
William N. Jackson	Ohio State Un.
Samella S. Lewis	Ohio State Un.
Emiel W. Owens	Ohio State Un.
Arthur C. Shropshire	Un. of Nebr.
Joseph P. McKelpin	Un. of Wisc.
Mrs. Violet Richards	Northwest. Un.
Helen Flowers	Indiana Un.
Joseph T. Taylor	Indiana Un.
Gertrude H. Williams	Temple Univ.

OTHER DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

BACHELOR OF LAWS

James R. Corley	Ohio State Un.
Robert K. Shoecraft	Ohio State Un.
Robert M. Duncan	Ohio State Un.
Myron E. Ranelin	Ohio State Un.
Benjamin E. Franklin	Un. of Detroit
Calvin V. Porter	Un. of Detroit
Lawrence W. Massey	Un. of Detroit

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Oliver M. Bowens	Tufts College
Albert D. Anderson	Harvard Medical School
Chester M. Pierce	Harvard Medical School
Gene-Ann Polk	The Women's Med. Col. of Pa.

DOCTOR OF THEOLOGY

Owen Troy	Un.of Southern California

DIPLOMA IN PHYSICAL THERAPY

Arreta Edmonds	Simmons Coll.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Medicine	62
Dentistry	35
Nursing	14
Diplomas in Nursing	9
Medical Technology	7
Dental Technology	8
Dental Hygiene	4
M.A. in Biochemistry	1
M.A. in Bacteriology	1
M.A. in Physiology	2
Total	143

HONORARY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Tuskegee Institute	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Morgan State	Doctor of Laws	4
Virginia State	Doctor of Laws	2
Virginia Union	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	2
Central State	Doctor of Laws	2
Morris Brown	Doctor of Divinity Doctor of Laws	5
Wiley	Doctor of Laws	2
Johnson C. Smith	Doctor of Divinity	2
Philander Smith	Doctor of Divinity	1
Shaw	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Doctor of Laws	1
Benedict	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
Tillotson	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Science	1

Lucille Hamill
Cum laude
Fisk

Harry Purnell
B.S.
Carnegie Tech.

Pansye Butler
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Theodore Sykes
Summa cum laude
Virginia Union

Simona Atkins
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Lou Harrison
Highest honors
Coppin Teachers

Alemu Melaku
Magna cum laude
Central State

Charlie Sanders
Highest honors
St. Augustine's

Vernice Hampton
Honors, Nursing
Meharry

Violet Wilson
Highest honors
Samuel Huston

Jessie Ward
Highest honors
Morris

Rosa Swinney
Honors
Ky. State

Kathryn Sample
Diploma, P.A.S.
Smith

Joseph Jones, Jr.
Highest honors
Tougaloo

John Blackwell
Summa cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Samuel Huston	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Livingstone	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Master of Arts	1
Knoxville	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Lincoln Un. (Pa).	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Humane Letters	2
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
	Doctor of Laws	2
Rust	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Total	53

Jane Willis
Cum laude
Fisk

Ann Lucas
Summa cum laude
Fisk

HARRY E. PURNELL—ENGINEERING GRADUATE

HARRY E. PURNELL is a quiet, soft-spoken young man who graduated this June from Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pa.) with the bachelor of science degree in civil engineering.

Right now he is looking for a job in the design end of civil engineering, preferably in the New York area.

One of Harry's main projects in his senior year was the study of the mechanics of pre-stressed concrete. Along with Joseph R. Folio and Thomas O. Yoder, fellow engineering students at Carnegie, Harry studied how concrete is pre-stressed by stretching the embedded steel bars before the concrete sets. He was often called upon as student lecturer during civil engineering seminars where students lead the discussion of special problems.

An above-average student, Harry is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

At Carnegie, he was active in intramural sports and was a member of the softball and pool teams.

When he isn't busy with books or sliderules, Harry enjoys building model trains or playing a round of golf on one of Pittsburgh's many courses. Incidentally, he shoots in the 80's.

Harry has the U. S. Army to thank for his interest in engineering. As a private, he studied basic engineering and decided to make it his life's work. However, two years of service with the Infantry in Italy came first while his enginering career waited.

Discharged from the Army in 1946, the former Pfc. Harry E. Purnell headed for Howard University. After two quarters of study in Washington, D. C., Harry came to Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech. (Note: He now makes his home at 741 North 39th St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

(*Continued on page* 463)

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*B.A. Degrees*	*M.A. Degrees*
Southern	3233	3233	.....	238	.....
Texas So.	2436	2119	317	91	47
Tuskegee	1955	1798	157	171	16
Morgan State	1702	1702	.....	223	.....
Virginia State	1501	1392	109	314	28
S. Carolina State	1288	1073	215	116	21
Hampton Institute	1270	1270	.....	173	4
W. Virginia State	1266	1266	.....	207	.....
Agricultural M&N (Pine Bluff)	1239	1239	.....	164	.....
Savannah State	1140	1140	.....	221	.....
Alabama A & M	1068	1068	.....	105	.....
Xavier	1016	987	29	142	10
Lincoln (Mo.)	928	928	.....	67	2
Virginia Union	873	833	40	209	.....
Central State	852	852	.....	105	.....
Morris Brown	767	767	.....	112	.....
Wiley	757	699	58	59	.....
Fisk	726	645	81	160	17
Clark	722	722	.....	87	.....
Johnson C. Smith	680	660	20	124	.....
Ft. Valley State	679	679	.....	94	.....
Winston-Salem Teachers	644	644	.....	91	.....
Philander Smith	626	626	.....	33	.....
Dillard	618	618	.....	70	.....
Shaw	594	586	8[1]	126	.....
Benedict	577	567	10	100	.....
Langston	560	560	.....	77	.....
Tillotson	558	558	.....	82	.....
Kentucky State	552	552	.....	92	.....
Samuel Huston	552	552	.....	68	.....
Miner Teachers	534	534	.....	75	.....
Morehouse	490	482	8	85	.....
Meharry Medical	477	466	11		
			(See Meharry breakdown, p. 436)		
Bennett	455	455	.....	97	.....
LeMoyne	438	438	.....	51	.....
St. Augustine's	423	423	.....	61	.....
Stowe Teachers	408	408	.....	43	.....
Paine	407	407	.....	39	.....

1. Students with B.A. degrees enrolled in the School of Religion.

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*B.A. Degrees*	*M.A. Degrees*
Livingstone	387	387	.....	58[2]	.....
Maryland State, Princess Anne	377	377	.....	57	.....
Cheyney State Teachers	376	376	.....	62	.....
Morris	358	358	.....	23	.....
Claflin	353	353	.....	53	.....
Bluefield State	350	350	.....	55	.....
Lincoln (Pa.)	335	317	18	60	.....
Knoxville	331	331	.....	45	.....
Oakwood	315	315	.....	36	.....
Talladega	301	301	.....	43	.....
Maryland State (Bowie)	268	268	.....	26	.....
Tougaloo	262	262	.....	52	.....
Butler	236	236	.....	43	.....
Rust	203	203	.....	32	.....
Coppin Teachers	185	185	.....	47	.....
Delaware State	167	167	.....	30	.....
Jarvis Christian	153	153	.....	35	.....
Morristown M&I	137	137	.....	23	.....
Atlanta Univ. School Social Work	96	.....	96	.....	48
American Baptist Theological Seminary	70	67	3	19	.....
Gammon Theological Seminary	49	.....	49	13	3
Totals	40,422	39,091	1,229	5,184	196

MIXED SCHOOLS

ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*B.A. Degrees*	*M.A. Degrees*
Ohio State	796	18	565	213	49	33
U. of Washington	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. of Kansas	139	16	100	23	14	8
U. of Detroit	132	28	95	9	7	2
U. of Omaha	109	.....	.....	.....	7	4
U. of Kentucky	104	2	2	102	.....	2
U. of Nebraska	59	6	38	15	6	10

2. Three of these B.D. degrees from Hood Theological Seminary.

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*B.A. Degrees*	*M.A. Degrees*
Simmons	26	.....	15	11*	1	1
Tufts	21	5	14	2	2	2
Union Theological Seminary	21	.....	.....	21	2	2
Smith	20	10	9	1	2	3
Carnegie Inst. of Technology	17	.....	15	2	3	1
Berea	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Medical	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
DePauw	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Aurora	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Divinity	5	.....	3	2	2	2
Bates	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....
Bucknell	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Washington & Jefferson	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Holyoke	3	.....	2	1	1	.....
Bowdoin	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Briar Cliff	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Williams	2	.....	1	1	1	.....
California Inst. of Technology	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Beloit	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,804	93	899	405	106	71

Grand total of graduates, including all degrees, both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates 5,780

DID YOU KNOW —

That of the some 185,000 Negroes who served in the Union Army during the Civil War no less than 100,000 were recruited from the Confederate States?

★ ★ ★

That of the 450 subscribers to William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator* during its first year (1831) 400 were Negroes?

43rd Annual NAACP Conference

THE militant spirit of the 43rd annual NAACP convention (June 24-29) was set in the welcoming address of Rev. William J. Harvey, III, when he welcomed the more than 750 delegates and Association friends on Tuesday evening, June 24, in his church, the Calvary Baptist, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

"We want you, our guests, to know that nearly every privilege of citizenship which we now enjoy has been fought for," explained Rev. Harvey.

Mayor Allen Street welcomed the conference on behalf of Oklahoma City, and Roy Wilkins, administrator, reviewed the achievements of the Association during the past year in his keynote address.

"A favorite theme of some southern white people," he said, "is that if what they call the NAACP agitators would stay up North they and 'their' Negroes would get along all right. I have news for them. The so-called 'NAACP agitators' are not up North, but right under their noses throughout the South. The southern Negro is no different from any other man. He wants what other men enjoy. He wants to be treated as other men are treated. He wants the same chance to get ahead for himself and his dear ones that other men want. And he isn't sitting around waiting for someone to come along and put the idea into his head or tell him what to do about winning his rights."

After calling attention to the national character of the NAACP, Mr. Wilkins looked back "on a year that has been marked by outbreaks of hatred and violence." He called attention to the Cicero, Ill., riot, the killing of Samuel Shepherd and the attempted killing of Walter Irvin by Sheriff Willis McCall in Florida, the bombings in Miami, Fla., Los Angeles, Calif., and other cities, and the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore by nitroglycerin bomb in Mims, Florida.

This murder, he said, was stupid because "it was a futile attempt to kill an *idea* with a bomb."

"Now, while 1951-52 has been a year of tribulation and violence and murder," Mr. Wilkins concluded, "our history as Americans shows that we have never let terror halt us in our crusade for freedom and equality."

The Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to political action for FEPC and civil rights, with Walter White, Paul Sifton of Washington, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Kelly M.

Alexander of North Carolina, Emory O. Jackson of Alabama, and Dr. William Boyd of Georgia as the discussion leaders.

Wednesday night, June 25, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, outlined the health problems of the Negro.

The problem of Negro health in a nutshell is that Negro men die at an age approximately ten years younger than white men. That Negro women die almost twelve years sooner than white women. "And the oversimplified answer, which we all know, is that this situation is the result of the pattern of racial segregation in this country, and until segregation is eliminated from America, this differential in life expectancy will continue to exist."

"Wherever the Negro is segregated, he does not get, and will never get, the quality of medical care which the white patient does. "

Yet the "situation today is much different," said Dr. Wright, "from what it was fifty years ago, before the NAACP made its contributions in helping the Negro to advance on many fronts."

The second address of the evening was given by George Rucker, president of the University of Oklahoma Student Senate, who spoke on behalf "of those young people of the South who want a more democratic America, and to assert my belief that the South is more ready for change than many of its loudest leaders would have you think." Mr. Rucker then gave a detailed report on the manner in which Negro students had been integrated at the University of Oklahoma.

A discussion of racial segregation and what it means was held Thursday morning, June 26, with Thurgood Marshall as chairman. Kenneth Clark of the faculty of City College, New York; Kenneth Moreland of the faculty of William and Mary; Charles H. Thompson, editor of the *Journal of Negro Education;* and Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, were the panel members.

Rev. James Hinton of South Carolina, Hobart LaGrone of New Mexico, A. Maceo Smith of Texas, and John Watson, Jr., of Virginia spoke on NAACP methods for fighting segregation at the afternoon session. Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, Va., presided.

Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in New York City, spoke Thursday night, June 26, on the international implications of the NAACP's work. "The Association's work is no longer limited by the geographical boundaries of America or by the feelings of the race relations in the various areas of our country. It has become in recent years a part of the struggle of our democratic way of life and in a most essential way a part of the survival of the free world. I have reached this conclusion as a result of a six-months mission to students around the world."

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, spoke that same evening on FEPC legislation and "the main roadblock" to its enactment — the vicious Senate Rule 22 permitting unlimited debate.

Friday afternoon, June 27, was devoted to three simultaneous workshops on building a more effective branch program, conducting better membership and fund raising campaigns, and securing the cooperation of the church and the community in Association work. Chairmen for these discussions were Gloster B. Current, Lucille Black, and Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., all of the national office.

Friday night, June 27, was occasion of the posthumous presentation of the 37th Springarn Medal to martyred Harry T. Moore of Mims, Florida. The medal was accepted in his behalf by his mother, Mrs. Rosa Moore, of Jacksonville, Florida. The award was made by Hon. Clifford P. Case, United States congressman from New Jersey.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, spoke that same evening on the dangerous trend which, with government sanction, is making slum clearance Negro clearance.

Saturday morning, June 28, was a business session, with Attorney W. Robert Ming of Chicago presiding. Saturday night the Dust Bowl Players of Langston University, under the direction of M. B. Tolson, presented Professor Tolson's dramatization of Walter White's *The Fire in the Flint* at the Municipal Auditorium. This production was made possible by the Oklahoma state conference of NAACP branches, Dr. H. W. Williamstown president.

The two speakers Sunday afternoon, June 29, were Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and NAACP executive secretary Walter White. Mr. White spoke on the victories we have won and those yet to be fought for. He said the future was "neither cheerful nor devoid of cheer." "We know that we may not win full equality tomorrow nor even perhaps day after tomorrow. But we are going to continue fighting for it with every democratic weapon at our command and we will never let up in the fight."

In addition to the mass meetings and business sessions, there was a lavish round of social activities for the entertainment of delegates and visitors.

The Oklahoma City Greek letter organizations sponsored a semi-formal dance on June 24 honoring the delegates; on June 25 the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs sponsored a reception at the Brockway Center; there was a youth fiesta on June 26 at the Mike and Nell's Club sponsored by the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F&AM of Oklahoma, with the Bridgette Club and Daughters of Isis as hostess; and a rainbow tea sponsored by the Amigos, Big Sisters Organization, and the Criterion Study Club. Among Saturday's affairs were a coffee hour, sponsored by the Lovely Ladies, Friendly Friends, and Modernettes; a sightseeing tour of the city sponsored by the associated Prince Hall Masons of Oklahoma City; and a chuck wagon picnic dinner at Lincoln Park sponsored by the Oklahoma branch, with the Lovely Ladies as hostesses.

Convention headquarters were in

(*Continued on page* 472)

Resolutions Adopted by the Forty-Third Annual Convention of the NAACP at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 28, 1952

PREAMBLE

AS we meet in Oklahoma City in 1952 we are faced with one of the most crucial election years in the history of our nation, challenged by the urgent necessity of developing new techniques to combat mob violence and lynchings in all of its sinister forms and faced with the need to continue the effort to eliminate segregation from every phase of American life.

The seriousness of this election year exists because there are those who under the guise of securing tideland oil money for the state, or under the masquerade of States' Rights, or government economy, or further restriction of collective bargaining rights, would endanger our national security, destroy all of the social gains derived from government in the last two decades by resurrecting an outmoded and much abused political philosophy.

The Cicero, Ill., riots, the unlawful arrest of NAACP officials in Cairo, Ill., the murder of Samuel Shepherd, the wounding of Walter Irvin by Sheriff Willis McCall in Lake county, Florida, the cowardly bombing of the Moore home in Mims, Fla., on Christmas night, 1951, resulting in the murder of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet, coupled with similar incidents elsewhere in the nation, are new outbreaks of violence designed to frighten and halt our fight to end segregation.

Segregation is still the evil root from which stem all the sinister manifestations of bigotry, of intolerance, of racism, of cynical defeatism. Segregation and all of the by-products of segregation have kept the Association on the defense.

While carrying on the defensive, we have been on a continuous march forward and by skillful persisent legal attacks we have put to flight some of the evils which were "off shoots" of segregation. During the course of our offensive action we have secured the right to ballot, the right to equality in education, the right to freedom of residence, the right to a fair trial, the right to unsegregated services in the Navy, Air Force, and to some extent in the Army.

Despite these victories the evil roots of segregation remain in many parts of the country, reaching down deep and contaminating the subsoil of American culture.

The responsibility to annihilate this pernicious evil is not only that of the Negro but of the entire nation.

Here in Oklahoma City at the midpoint in the second year of the last half of the twentieth century we again rededicate ourselves to this task; and mob violence, cowardly bombings; intimidations, whether by hooded or un-

hooded groups, will not cause us to turn back.

We have been victorious and we will be victorious time and time again. Our future victories will not come easily nor automatically.

With redoubled energy we shall renew, increase and intensify the attack through legal action, through sponsorship of legislative measures and through enlightened public opinion. As a means of implementing this rededication we hereby adopt the following resolutions.

REAFFIRMATION OF ANTI-COMMUNIST RESOLUTION

We reaffirm the Anti-Communist resolution adopted at the 1950 Boston Convention supported by an amendment to our Constitution by the National Board restricting membership to those who support the principles and program of NAACP, which was strengthened and clarified by the convention in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1951.

POLITICAL ACTION

The year 1952 is one of the most politically important years in the history of America. The outcome of the presidential election this year undoubtedly will influence the future course of world history. It will determine the trend of America's future for many years to come. And specifically is this presidential year a significant milestone on the history-road of the American Negro.

The policy of the NAACP forbids the endorsement of any candidate or political party in the name of the Association, national office, branch, or any other units of the Association. This policy is herewith and hereby reaffirmed, including the fact that nothing in this policy infringes upon the individual rights of any member or any officer of a branch to support the party or candidate of his personal choice, providing it is specifically made clear that such endorsement does not in any way commit the Association, National Office and/or branch to support any candidate or party.

However, the NAACP has an inescapable political responsibility and obligation to our country and to that segment of the population of our country to whose advancement this organization is dedicated.

We have noted with interest the results of the recent nation-wide poll by the well-known analyst, Elmo Roper, that the Negro vote (1) clearly holds the balance of power in at least eight pivotal states, and (2) that at least 45 per cent of Negro voters of America are influenced by the position of the NAACP on national issues. This is a sacred trust that the Association pledges itself to continue to live up to for the good not only of the Negro but for democracy itself.

On the national scale, recognizing this responsibility and obligation within the non-partisan limitations of NAACP policy, the Association in convention assembled urges upon both major political parties the inclusion in their party platforms of unequivocal civil rights planks. And in this connection, the Association, through its national office, Washington Bureau, regional offices, state conferences and branches, will bring forcibly to the attention of its membership any and all weaknesses, circumventions, and loopholes in the adopted platforms of both parties.

In like manner, the Association, through its national office, Washington Bureau, regional offices, state conferences and branches, will inform its membership of the records of the presidential candidates who may be nominated by both major political parties, and particularly as those records pertain in word and deed to civil rights and other liberal *issues*.

Free and full use of the ballot by all citizens, regardless of race, creed,

color, economic status or other unjust restrictions is the political aim of the NAACP. The intelligent use of the ballot in national and local elections is necessary to the attainment of the goals of full citizenship and equality of opportunity in education, employment, housing, justice, and the general pursuit of happiness.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED (1) that the nine-point program for a civil rights plank, growing out of the deliberations of 53 national organizations at the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the NAACP in Washington, D. C., and out of the meeting of national Negro organizations speaking specifically on behalf of Negro voters, be adopted and affirmed by this convention, and that the said program be submitted to the platform committees of both major political parties as authorized by the NAACP Board of Directors.

(2) That the national office of NAACP make available to the regional officers, state conferences and branches for dissemination to the membership and the public the results of its negotiations with the platform committees of both parties, and interpretation of the platforms adopted by both parties, as well as information on the records of the nominated candidates of both parties, particularly as those records pertain to civil rights and other liberal issues.

(3) That the various regional offices, state conferences, and branches make available to the membership and public the information obtained from the national office, and that the said regional officers, state conferences, and branches collect and make available to its membership and public similar information on the records and views of state, county, and local candidates to promote intelligent use of the ballot.

(4) That the convention reaffirms the policy and program to have citizens of all races and creeds register and vote in all elections, both national and local.

ANTI-SEGREGATION

In reaffirming our unalterable opposition to all forms of racial segregation we reject the separate but equal theory.

This year, as never before, we will extend and intensify our campaign to eliminate segregation in all phases of American life, including public transportation, public accommodations; and especially in public education we will work to achieve the fullest integration of Negro teachers and other school officials as well as students in all of our public schools and in our state-supported colleges, universities, graduate, and professional schools.

We therefore unequivocally reaffirm the entire anti-segregation position of our Association in all fields, and especially do we urge all of our branches to enlist the support of as many organizations and individuals, including Negro teachers and school officials, in the fight to eliminate segregation.

We also urged all employers, including school authorities to employ personnel on the basis of ability rather than race, creed, color, or national origin.

As a means of further fighting segregation, we call upon Negroes to stop supporting segregated entertainment such as theatres, concerts, and sports events. The withdrawal of financial support from the perpetuation of segregation is one of the most effective means of combatting it.

We are unalterably opposed to Federal Aid to education unless the provisions of the aid expressly forbid segregation.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Terrorism

We commend the action of the Department of Justice and especially

Special Assistant Attorney General Leo F. Tierney for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the police officers of Cicero, Ill., whose actions made it possible for the mob in Cicero to destroy the property of the Harvey Clarkes and other tenants in the building in which they lived.

We regret, however, that this is an exception rather than the general rule insofar as civil rights prosecutions are concerned.

Six months have passed since the cowardly murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida. That murder shocked our country and the world. At that time everyone was assured of vigorous prosecution by law enforcement authorities in our country.

Whereas representatives of our country have attempted to escape condemnation of our country on the ground that the murder was perpetrated by one or more individuals and did not represent the policy of our country, the failure of law enforcement authorities of the state and the nation to apprehend, prosecute, and punish the perpetrators of this dastardly crime can well be interpreted as a demonstration of the policy of our country to be powerless insofar as the protection of the lives and property of Negro citizens are concerned.

We not only condemn the perpetrators of the crime but condemn the failure of the county, state, and Federal officials who, after more than six months, have proceeded no further than an investigation of the crime. This is particularly bad insofar as the United States Department of Justice is concerned. Our Department of Justice, including the FBI, has maintained a world-wide reputation for great efficiency in the investigation, apprehension, and successful prosecution of the cleverest criminals in history. We find ourselves unable to understand why such agencies are almost invariably unable to cope with violent criminal action by bigoted, prejudiced Americans against Negro Americans.

In like manner, in the case of Lester Mitchell, a staunch supporter of NAACP in Opelousas, La., and a leader in the campaign in that city to register minority groups to vote, who was murdered by a deputy sheriff without cause or provocation; and in view of the fact that no decisive action has been taken to bring the murderer of Lester Mitchell to justice.

This Convention likewise condemns the do-nothing policies of the Federal government and the State of Louisiana, and especially the FBI insofar as the protection of the rights of Negroes are concerned.

Resolution Re: Rosa Lee Ingram: Whereas, this Association has repeatedly spoken out against the illegal and unjust conviction of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons; we have been providing for her family while she has been illegally incarcerated, and

Whereas, there is no legal and moral justification for continuing their incarceration in the face of either the record in the case and/or the issues involved;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Convention reaffirms the resolution adopted at the 1951 Convention in Atlanta asking the Association and all of its units and members to urge the people of Georgia, both white and Negro, to urge the State of George to pardon Mrs. Ingram and her sons, and further that the entire Association do everything within its power to support the people of Georgia in these efforts.

Police Brutality

American democracy is based upon the principle of respect for and observance of fundamental freedoms and civil liberty irrespective of race, creed, color or nationality. Our basic guarantees of civil liberty are incorporated

in the Bill of Rights and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. These constitutional provisions stand as a safeguard against arbitrary, unreasonable and discriminatory action by government. Essential to the preservation of civil liberty in a democratic society is the exercise by government of its power to protect the individual against racial, religious, and ethnic discrimination by his fellowmen.

In our efforts to obtain complete justice and equality for all persons in this dynamic society we have found that the civil liberties of minorities within these United States have been conspicuously abridged or denied in the following areas:

Unrestrained police brutality is a contagion which spreads from one minority to another until it ultimately causes a breakdown of law enforcement in the entire community.

This Convention views with alarm the increasing tendency of many law enforcement officers in this country, acting individually and in concert with others, to viciously, brutally, and unlawfully mistreat, assault, and murder a great number of our citizens with impunity.

This Convention therefore requests its national office, state conferences of branches, individual branches, and all of its members to call upon the law enforcement officers of the federal government, the governors of their respective cities and towns and all other law enforcement officers to use all means within their power to eradicate this vicious tendency and these illegal actions and to prosecute the perpetrators thereof to the fullest extent of the law.

This Convention further directs the members of the Association in instances where local action cannot be obtained to call any incidents of police brutality directly to the attention of the legal department of the national office, and the legal department is instructed to present these complaints to the attention of the Department of Justice and the FBI and to insist on honest and vigorous investigation and prosecution.

LOYALTY PROGRAM

Because of the changes in the security regulations, many government employees who were already cleared have had again to try to defend themselves against accusations, not of disloyalty, but of vague possible doubts about their loyalty. For this reason, and because too often vigorous protests against racial discrimination have been treated as cause for doubt about an employee's loyalty, we call on the President to restrict the loyalty program to the security sensitive agencies of the government such as the State Department, the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission and the FBI. We recognize a right and duty on the part of the government to make certain of the unquestioned loyalty of its employees and officials. But we demand that, to preserve the constitutional rights of all, persons accused shall have the right to know the charges against them, the sources of the charges and the right to cross-examine witnesses, and that persons charged shall be given an immediate hearing. Furthermore, any government agency should be required to give back pay to persons wrongly accused and suspended under the Loyalty Program.

CIVIL RIGHTS PLANKS

This Convention hereby adopts and affirms the nine-point program drafted as a result of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights as the NAACP's civil rights position.

(1) That Rule 22 of the United States Senate, which permits filibusters

and enables a minority of the Senate's members to dictate to the majority what laws should and should not be enacted, be amended to permit a majority of senators present and voting to limit and close debate.

(2) That segregation of Americans solely because of race or color is offensive to our democratic institutions, and we pledge our efforts to the prohibition by law of segregation in interstate transportation and the elimination of segregation by legislative or executive action in all public and governmental activities in all areas.

(3) We pledge ourselves to the enactment of Federal legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin and the establishment of a Federal agency empowered to enforce that prohibition and without relaxing our support for such Federal legislation by Congress and for an Executive Order by the President to set up such an agency, we call upon our branches and state conferences to take the initiative in getting such legislation endorsed and passed in every state and/or local community where it is at all politically possible, and to strengthen the enforcement of such legislation where already it has been adopted.

(4) We pledge our effort toward the enactment of Federal legislation making lynching and other mob assaults on persons or property because of race, creed, religion or national origin a Federal crime forbidden alike to public officials and private citizens.

(5) Likewise we pledge our continued effort for the enactment of federal legislation abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to vote.

(6) We urge and insist upon appropriate congressional action expanding and strengthening the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice and elevating its status to that of a full division of the Department headed by an assistant attorney general.

(7) We urge the establishment of a permanent United States Commission on Civil Rights to make a continuous appraisal of civil rights and to recommend action with respect to civil rights problems.

(8) As indicated in our resolution on International and Colonial Affairs, we urge immediate statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

(9) In like manner we urge immediate action by Congress granting home rule to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Democratic Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reaffirms its support of collective bargaining and democratic trade unionism. We call on members of the CIO and AFL, and non-Communist independent unions where there is no color bar, to be active and loyal union members. We also reaffirm our opposition to legislation such as the Taft-Hartley law, which is intended to reduce the power of organized labor to protect the rights of its members and advance their standards of living.

Democratically run unions serve the interest of all America. When we are threatened with depression and unemployment, they help to keep up the workers' wages and thus help to maintain the purchasing power of the great mass of people. Such purchasing power in turn helps to provide a good market for the produce of our farms and factories and thus helps to maintain production and full employment. In times of inflation like the present, unions make it possible to gain sufficient increases in the workers' wages to match the increased cost of living

and thus to prevent real hardships and lower living standards that would otherwise afflict the workers.

Where there are still color bars in unions, we call on our members to use all the pressure they can, from inside organized labor and by the use of existing fair employment practice laws, to end such racial bars.

We remind all our members that the programs of both the main branches of organized labor, the AFL and CIO, include support for measures that we favor, such as fair employment practices, abolition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting, anti-lynching legislation, and better social security. In fact in those states where fair employment practice laws have been adopted, the support of organized labor has been helpful and in some cases decisive. There are more Negro dues-paying members in organized labor than in the NAACP (and they pay more dues), so we would not be faithful to the best interest of the masses of Negro workers if we failed to give support to democratic trade unionism.

We believe that colored farmers especially will gain if the power of such farm labor unions as the National Farm Labor Union can be increased.

We also remind our members that opposition to economic gains by union members and low income people generally, and opposition to civil rights, usually go together. It is no accident that the same lawyer who represented the interests of the big steel companies against the union is scheduled to represent the State of South Carolina against the NAACP and its clients in the school segregation cases.

We urge our branches and state conferences wherever possible to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor, and in turn to give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program. Responsible trade unions in this connection mean such unions as those mentioned in the first paragraph of this Resolution, and do not include the small and dwindling number of Communist-controlled unions, whose loyalty is first to the policies of Russia and only secondarily to the welfare of the workers in America. Support given to them or accepted from them simply alienates all other unions. It is directly contrary to the spirit of the anti-Communist Resolution adopted at previous conventions, and now the policy of our organization, and it will not help but rather will hinder our efforts to win adoption of our program.

We also urge our branches wherever there is discrimination in a unionized plant either in employment or upgrading, and the union fails to do its part in ending such discrimination, to call on the National Office to take action, for we now have a Labor Relations Assistant whose duties specifically include eliminating such undemocratic practices within the labor movement.

Social Security

The NAACP has long advocated a comprehensive system of social security for all to guard against the various kinds of misfortune that stop a man's earnings and threaten to leave him and his family destitute, such as old age, unemployment, accidents, both industrial and non-industrial, sickness, and the premature death of the wage earner.

We worked for and hailed the enactment into law of the amendment to our old age pension legislation which raised the benefits substantially and extended the system of benefits to include people who were formerly excluded, such as many of the self-employed, farm workers, domestic workers, and the employees of non-profit institutions. Professional people should be included.

Our unemployment insurance system

needs modernizing. In some states the rates should be raised to match the recent increase in the cost of living. Many groups are still excluded who should be included, particularly those to whom the old age benefit system was only recently extended. And we need to federalize the unemployment insurance system to prevent loss of benefits when workers move across state lines, and to prevent discrimination in administration in states where Negroes have not yet won political influence in proportion to their numbers.

Finally, we need a comprehensive system of government health insurance to provide both cash benefits and necessary medical and hospital care for all in harmony with President Truman's recommendation. This can and should be accomplished through a system which would guarantee freedom for patients to choose their doctors and vice versa, and therefore would not be in fact, whatever the American Medical Association's highly paid propagandists may call it; socialized medicine. Benefits which now apply to persons permanently disabled in industrial accidents should be extended to all permanent disabilities.

Minimum Wage

In view of substantial increases in the cost of living since Congress last raised the legal minimum wage, we urge that the minimum be raised to $1.00 and that domestic and agricultural workers be included in the law. Branches should be sure to insist upon enforcement of legal provisions which prohibit the employment during school hours of children on farms whose products enter into interstate commerce.

Better Training Facilities

The NAACP calls on our branches to work for better training facilities open to all and to get our members to take advantage of existing training facilities to the end that our fight for equal job and promotion opportunities and FEPC will be more effective.

Domestic Workers' Social Security

We condemn the efforts of housewives, backed by such reactionary columnists as Westbrook Pegler, to deprive their domestic employees of the benefits of social security. We also remind domestic workers that social security is to their advantage, for it amounts to assured saving for their old age, of which their employers must pay at least half.

Discrimination on Federal Projects

In many Federal projects in Louisiana and elswhere, especially in the South, and in the construction and operation of plants of the Atomic Energy Commission, discrimination in hiring of Negroes is fairly general and in upgrading is nearly universal. We condemn this practice, of course, and demand that President Truman take effective steps through the Government Contract Compliance Division to stop it, since these Federal projects are carried out under contracts containing a non-discrimination clause.

Price and Rent Control

We demand continuation of effective price and rent controls, and condemn the action of the usual coalition of reactionary Northern Republicans and reactionary Southern Dixiecrats which is weakening price control and making an increase in the cost of living for all of us a certainty.

National Negro Labor Council

We remind our branches that they are not to affiliate with or to contribute to the National Negro Labor Council, because it is supported only by the few Communist unions; it is completely Communist dominated, and it is simply bait to get Negro workers to support the Communists indirectly. The

National Negro Labor Council is not to be confused with the Negro Labor Committee which is supported by legitimate AFL and CIO unions, and is now being set up in other areas than New York, where it has existed for some time.

HEALTH, WELFARE, AND HOUSING

Health and Welfare

The delegates here assembled state their unaltered opinion and conviction that disease and debility are no resepctor of person or status, that public health facilities must be available to all persons without regard to race, creed, or national origin, and that as long as we have residential segregation in law or practice our efforts in other areas toward full citizenship will be essentially ineffective. We reaffirm our belief and support of old age assistance, unemployment insurance, vocational rehabilitation programs, public recreational facilities, adequate hospital and medical facilities, slum clearance, and urban redevelopment for all citizens on a non-segregated basis.

We encourage these health and welfare activities on the part of the local and federal government, but are unalterably opposed to the expenditure of federal or local funds for health activities, hospitals, playgrounds, or any other agency or institution without definite safeguards against discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin. We are not only opposed to the future establishment of any segregated *Negro* hospital with public funds, or of a voluntary nature, but also recommend that every effort be directed toward integration in existing hospitals and other health agencies in the interest of better health. In keeping with the desire to improve medical care we urge young Negro women to go into nursing and to take advantage of the many nursing schools that are now open to them.

Housing

Residential segregation is the crux of the whole question of segregation. The eradication of any type of segregated housing that has any form of public financial support must be our first goal. No federal funds, credits, or subsidies should be used on any housing project, whether public or private, unless there is an assurance against any type of racial or religious discrimination. This applies to housing projects—public or private—federal loans or subsidies, slum clearance, and urban redevelopment.

We condemn the practice under the slum clearance and urban redevelopment program, FHA operations, public housing, financing of government-insured lending institutions, and the defense housing program, of permitting private builders and lenders and local communities to utilize federal funds and powers to exclude Negroes and other racial minorities from entire communities, change racially integrated neighborhoods into patterns of segregation, and thus generally thwart the effectiveness of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions on the legislative and judicial unenforceability of racial restrictive covenants. Such federally sponsored residential segregation induces segregation in schools, playgrounds, health centers, and other public facilities.

On January 11, 1952, the NAACP presented to Raymond M. Foley, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, a memorandum charging that the chief force now contributing to the maintenance and extension of Negro ghettos comes from the Federal Government itself through the operations of the federal housing agencies. The NAACP, accordingly, requested that the federal housing agencies deny any federal financing or other assistance to private individuals, corporations, or local public agencies un-

less there is a guarantee that the housing so made available will be open to all qualified applicants without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. The HHFA administrator promised consideration of this specific and well documented request and a specific response to it. On June 27, 1952—almost six months later—there is no recognizable response.

Therefore, this 43rd annual Convention directs that the full resources of the National office, regional offices and local branches be mobilized to oppose federal housing legislation, programs, and agencies that permit racial segregation. This mobilization is to be carried out through a coordinated program of legal, public relations, and community action at local and national levels. To give coordination and direction to this all-out attack, the National Board of Directors of the NAACP is hereby instructed to set up—as soon as practicable—in the National Office a specific Housing Department or qualified director whose duty it will be to organize the plan of attack, direct strategy and timing, and assist local branches to attack local housing problems.

ARMED SERVICES AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

WHEREAS, colored veterans are not sharing equally in the benefits they are entitled to by virtue of service, and

WHEREAS, the National Office staff has set up a procedural system for obtaining maximum benefits through the Veteran's Administration:

We hereby urge and enjoin that a veteran's representative of the NAACP be selected in each branch to keep the National Office informed of all matters pertaining to Veteran Affairs in branch areas.

National Guard

WHEREAS, many colored veterans are deprived of the privilege of serving in some state national guard units, because of a policy of segregation or complete exclusion; and

WHEREAS, the national guard programs are subsidized by Federal Funds:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the proper authorities be petitioned to withhold all financial support of National Guard Units from states with such policies of segregation or exclusion until this condition has been remedied.

Military Services

We commend the armed services for such developments in integration as have been made.

We applaud the extend to which this policy has been implemented in the Air Force, Navy, and somewhat in the Marine. However, we condemn the Army for being unnecessarily slow regarding integration in the Zone Interior. We demand that the Department of Defense bring about immediate and uncompromising implementation of this policy in each and all of the armed services.

Armed Services Officer Training

We urged the Department of Defense to take appropriate and immediate action to increase and improve opportunities for training and placement of Negro officers of each of the armed services without discrimination or segregation.

Resolution Re: *Lt. Gilbert*: Whereas, an on-the-spot investigation of the court-martial conviction of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert and other Negro officers and men court-martialed in Korea in 1950 revealed that without exception these men were the victims of the racial segregation policy of the Army of the Far East Command, and

Whereas, Lt. Gilbert has remained in jail since his conviction, August 1950, while officers of other races who were equally as guilty of the same type

of disregard of army regulations received lighter sentences:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Office, state conferences and branches dedicate themselves to do everything within their power to convince the President of the United States and the United States Army to release Lt. Leon A. Gilbert from his present confinement and to permit him to re-enlist in the United States Army as a private, if necessary.

VETERAN'S AFFAIRS

Veteran Hospitals

We condemn without reservation the continued attempts of organizations and individuals to petition Congress to approve the construction of segregated hospitals for colored veterans. The construction of these hospitals would be contrary to the equitable purpose and intent of the law and would only result in the provision of an inferior medical service to the patients housed therein.

Veteran's Benefits

We call upon the Veteran's Administration to insure the availability of all veteran facilities and services to all veterans without regard to race, creed or color.

INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS

We reaffirm our support of President Truman's Point IV program to provide American medical and technical knowledge to the people in the industrially backward areas of the world in order to improve their health, increase their productivity and raise their standard of living. We commend the action thus far in furtherance of that program, but we specifically point to the fact that some of the countries in greatest need of those benefits, and wherein the most good would be done, have not been the recipients of the fruits of the Point IV program.

Therefore, we respectfully urge the authorities responsible for the administration of the said program to place emphasis upon the countries of Africa and others that need the program most of all.

South Africa

WHEREAS, the Malan doctrine of Apartheid, i.e., government imposed racial segregation is as dangerous to world peace—if not more so—than Nazism or Dixiecratism:

RESOLVED, that, we call upon our government to use to the fullest extent every facility at its command to oppose the cruel and barbaric white supremacy doctrine of Malan and his government.

We condemn unequivocally the loans which have been made to the Union of South Africa by the International Bank. We urge the United States government, the International Bank, the Import-Export Bank and all private banks to refuse any loans or extend any credit to the Union of South Africa as long as it continues its present policies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United Nations should take a more vigorous stand agains the cynical annexation of Southwestern Africa by the Union of South Africa and to oppose with equal determination that threat against Basutoland, Swaziland, and other areas contiguous to the Union of South Africa.

Korean War

WHEREAS, the armed forces of our country and other members of the United Nations are fighting in Korea to repeal aggression, and

WHEREAS, this struggle affirms the policy of collective security against aggression in which all peace-loving nations should treat an attack on any one of them as an attack on all to be resisted by the united strength of all;

BECAUSE, this policy of collective security against aggression is the best present way to peace, and because our fighting in Korea is in line with this policy of collective security, we support the United Nations military action.

FURTHER, we warn our branches and youth councils against so-called "peace" organizations that have in the forefront of their program the demand to "bring back our boys from Korea." Such peace organizations are not only urging a policy desired by the Communist bloc of nations, but one likely to cause more and bigger wars throughout the world by making aggresion in Korea successful.

We also support the policy of our truce negotiators in refusing to send back the prisoners we hold who do not wish to be returned. And we support the wise policy of our armed forces and of the UN in not making attacks on the territory of Red China.

We recognize today that the United States' dealings with other countries have become increasingly numerous, thereby necessitating an ever increasing number of our citizens taking government jobs in foreign countries. We urge the placement of this group of Americans without regard to race, color or creed, and that special attention be given to Negroes qualified for State Department work in foreign countries.

Tunisian Situation

We express regret at the action of the American delegation to the UN Security Council in failing to support the request made by eleven African and Asiastic nations to discuss the demands of the people of Tunisia for independence, the end of colonial status and greater participation in the affairs of their government.

WHEREAS, this refusal to even consider the Tunisian matter has raised grave and dangerous questions in many parts of the world with respect to the position of the United States on colonialism:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention of the NAACP go on record as urging that neither political opportunism nor economic advantages be permitted again to determine our nation's position on this and similar issues.

WE FURTHER RESOLVE, that we call upon the United States delegation to give its support to the second request made recently that the Tunisian question be taken up.

Republican-Dixiecrat Coalition

WHEREAS, a group of conservative Republicans teaming up with the Dixiecrats have formed a coalition in Congress to press for a reduction in our foreign aid, we strongly urge the Congress of the United States to reconsider this movement of false economy in light of the changes that a reduction in our foreign aid program will mean giving assistance to our enemy.

Statehood

WHEREAS, the recent attitude of the Republican - Dixiecrat coalition against statehood for Alaska and Hawaii is a stab in the back to United States prestige all over the world:

BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention strongly urge Congress to pass the statehood bills for Alaska and Hawaii and to include Puerto Rico as well.

Immigration

WHEREAS, the security of America is as dependent on the well-being of the people of the Carribean, Alaska, and Hawaii, and upon their supporting democracy because democracy is worth supporting—says the United States of America:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that to this end we condemn the McCarran-Walter Bill, H.R. 5678 and especially its limitation placed on im-

migrants to the United States from the British West Indies islands instead of placing them under the national quota. We commend President Truman for his veto of this bill. And we further urge that this convention go on record in full support of the Roosevelt-Powell bill in the House and the Humphrey-Lehman bill in the Senate.

India

We urge support of the Bowles proposal of a five-year plan of aid to India to crush the terrible plight of want and to impress upon them and the world the pressure of democracy and world superiority thereof over any and all forms of Communism. We further believe that assistance should be given not simply to stop Communist aggression; for if there were no Communist aggression, social revolution and revolt against poverty, exploitation, and the western world's racial superiority would demand our aid. It would still be our moral duty to relieve poverty and try to end exploitation and colonialism throughout the world.

Racial and Religious Tensions

We reaffirm our traditional stand that integration is the only way to remove racial tensions. Science upholds only the idea of individual, rather than group, differences. When people of different segments of the population come to know and understand each other, bitter group tensions (which are emotional rather than rational) will entirely disappear. This will happen when existing civil rights laws are enforced and new ones are made. (We call upon all right thinking people to join us in renewed action toward this end).

Whenever attacks are made against one minority, and are allowed to continue, they soon become a menace to all minorities and are increasingly harmful to those who are guilty of such. Prejudice is a cancer which must be cut out before it destroys those who are guilty of it. We condemn, and pledge to oppose vigorously, any and all forms of anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, and anti-foreign born feeling, as well as all expressions of anti-Negro feeling in this country. We pledge ourselves to continue the battle for passage of legislation to outlaw all such discriminations and shall take all possible action to end the prejudice against any group.

In the face of present world conditions, appeals to racial, national and/or religious prejudices in South Africa, Palestine, China, Indonesia, India, and Hawaii, as well as our own country, are destructive of the best interests of humanity and we strongly condemn the responsible persons and governments. We especially censure the Prime Minister of South Africa, who is an ordained minister of religion, for his viciously anti-christian attitude.

We further condemn the General Conference of the Methodist Church in the United States for its failure to abolish its Central Jurisdiction, a device to continue segregation and we also urge the coming General Convention of the Episcopal Church to insist that the dioceses which still continue to refuse to seat delegates to Negro parishes be abolished immediately.

We commend all those churches and all other places of religious worship, ministers, priests, and rabbis, as well as the laymen of all faiths (whose ranks are slowly increasing) who practice what they preach by vigorously and aggressively insisting that no church shall exclude any one from membership on account of race or color. Such outstanding examples as the national declaration of a policy of integration by an official pastor's groups of the Evangelical and Reformed Church; the denunciation by Evangelist Billy Graham of expressed opposition of many delegates at the

Southern Baptist to the admission of Negro divinity students to several of their seminaries; the admission of Negro students by the Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, and the Evangelical and Reformed Seminary in Webster Groves, Missouri; the declaration of the dean and faculty of the Theological School of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, that they will resign at the end of the 1952-53 school year unless the University Board changes its policy of refusal to admit qualified Negro students despite the recommendation of the provincial Synod that they be admitted; the work of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches; the adoption, after some delay, by the Board of the National Council of Churches in the United States of America of a declaration of policy in favor of integration in all churches; the Bishop of Springfield for his efforts to solidify the sentiment of both priests and people behind the NAACP in the Cairo, Illinois, school ease; the outstanding efforts of the American Jewish Congress, and other Jewish organizations, to secure civil rights for all human beings must inspire all those who wish to see the finest principles of the Judaeo-Christian tradition brought to bear on the problems of everyday living.

The 1951 Convention adopted a resolution urging the appointment of a committee of ministers, in consultation with the Church Secretary, to meet at the National Office, consisting of five members, one each from the Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Southwest, and Midwest, in addition to the Church Secretary and the consultant to the Church Secretary, to study the problem of increasing the interest and active participation of ministers in the program and work of the Association; and that this committee be appointed within 90 days of the adjournment of the Convention, so that they might report in sufficient time to include their recommendations in the plans for the observance of NAACP Sunday. Since this resolution was not implemented at that time we now urgently request that it be done without further delay.

Since the place of the churches is important to the effective operation of both the local and national program of this Association, we wish to thank the planners of the Convention program for providing the workshop on Church and NAACP Cooperation, and we urge the continuance of this plan.

We condemn the refusal of visas to church officials which would permit them to visit official mission areas of their respective denominations solely because ten years or so ago they endorsed programs of radical interracial organizations.

We reaffirm the position of our last year's resolution in regard to unsegregated stage and theatre audiences, the use of racial stereotypes on radio and/or television shows, the movies and other fields of entertainment.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Creating a Department on International Affairs

Whereas, the problems of colored peoples of the world are similar to the problems of Negroes in the United States, and

Whereas, the NACP has openly protested against the treatment of colored peoples in many parts of the world, and

Whereas, the NAACP has recognized the United Nations as a medium by which a protest against colonization, exploitation, and the denials of the principles of self-government as practiced against many colored peoples of the world, and

Whereas, the opportunities for integrating the program of NAACP

which call for first class citizenship for peoples of all races, nationalities, and ethnic groups should assume an international role.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the 43rd Annual Conference of the NAACP meeting in Oklahoma City urge the national Board of Directors to set up a special committee to study the possibility of expanding the program of the NAACP to include more active participation and cooperation with peoples in foreign lands; to organize an international department under the auspices of an international secretary whose duties will be closely allied with the United Nations, foreign organizations, and associations working towards the achievement of the objective pertaining to economic, social, political, and cultural emancipation; and to work assiduously towards the realization of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and that this committee make its recommendations at the 44th Annual Meeting of the Association in June, 1953.

Amending National Constitution

Whereas, the NAACP is the greatest symbol of democracy in America today, and

Whereas, the membership of the NAACP must feel that the organization belongs to them, and

Whereas, in the absence of the total national membership the power rests with the duly elected delegates of the membership, and

Whereas, if we are to maintain the confidence of all the people that we truly believe in the democratic ideal as it affects the NAACP as well as many other parts of our lives,

Whereas, the delegates of this the 43rd Annual Convention feel sufficiently concerned and adequately articulate in the ability to share in the formulation of policies determining the destiny of our Association:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the 43rd Annual Convention of the NAACP go on record as recommending that the National Board so amend the National Constitution as to give the Annual Convention the right to amend and alter the Constitution of the NAACP by a two-thirds vote of the delegates seated at any convention and sustained by a majority vote by referendum of the branches in good standing, if such procedure be possible within the framework of the corporation laws of the State of New York.

Fraternal Organizations

Whereas, the fight for civil rights has reached proportions that demand co-ordinated efforts of all citizens and groups whose objectives are directed toward the promotion of democratic processes,

And Whereas, the NAACP recognizes with appreciation the interest and cooperation, especially during the last several years, of a number of national organizations, in the campaign for these rights:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this 43rd Annual Conference, convening in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, welcome the continuation and cooperative expansion of the interest and support of these and other such organizations with correlation in the member parts, whose principles and policies are consistent with those of the NAACP, to the end that a solid front may be attained and that civil rights activities, especially those of our Washington Bureau, may become even more effective in eliminating the evils of segregation and discrimination and to accomplish the objectives of our organization.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Office staff investigate and establish ways and means of implementing the above 1953 Annual Convention and that a report by made at that time.

Processing Membership Cards

Whereas, any unusual delay in the receipt of membership certificates can create anxiety and distrust on the part of the local membership:

BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge each member branch to immediately forward upon receipt all memberships to the National Office, and that we urge the National Office to direct their best efforts, within the limitations of their facilities, to return membership certificates within 15 days from date of receipt.

Developing Workshop Material

Whereas, it is recognized that the basic objectives of our Association can only be realized by a thorough knowledge of workable techniques employed on the branch and/or smaller unit area:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Board of Directors and National Office staff be commended for the steps taken in the areas of political action and membership procurement in the holding of the Political Action Institute in Atlanta, Ga., earlier this year and the publication and distribution of Primers on Political Action and Membership Procurement Techniques.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the work in this direction be continued and expanded to the end that simplified and workable techniques be made more available to the local branches and their use encouraged by the National Office, the regional offices, and the state conferences.

Regional Workers and Training Schools

Whereas, the intensification of the fight for full civil rights demands the utilization of the highest knowledge of and a deepest dedication to the principles and policies and program of the NAACP on both professional and volunteer levels,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a committee be immediately created to explore the possibilities of expansion of the Association's program through the addition of paid personnel in strategic areas, particularly the South and the Southwest; that this committee with final expediency may make a recommendation to the Board of Directors for employment of state executive secretaries in these strategic areas.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this committee include in its objectives the advisability of holding regional and state training schools for both paid and volunteer workers. It is recommended that the following be the composition of this committee: one representative from each of the 7 regions to be elected at this Convention; three representatives to be selected by the National Board, and 3 staff people: the Director of Branches, the Administrator and the Special Counsel or his designate with the Executive Secretary serving as an ex-officio member. It is the spirit of this Resolution that no additional financial burden be imposed on the National Office and that the branches composing the several regions share the expense of said committee.

Implementing Conference Resolutions

Whereas, it is to the best overall working effectiveness of the NAACP program to utilize the efforts of the National Annual Convention resolutions:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the branch officials and staff be instructed to place in the proper respective committees for the analysis and implementation on the local level, resolutions adopted at the 43rd Annual Convention. Where no appropriate standing committee exists the branch should create special committees.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Office be directed to prepare and make available to all branches a simplified program of action embody-

ing the intent of all Convention resolutions.

Financing and Promoting Annual Conferences

Whereas, the NAACP deserved the strategic placement and promotion of the National Convention for its effective operation and fullest influence on both local and the national level, and

Whereas, the present size and potential growth of the NAACP renders it less and less possible for a local branch to adequately entertain the Annual Convention without seriously involving local resources for financial support and volunteer help, and

Whereas, it is believed that the time has come for the National Convention to be self supporting:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a special study committee be established at this convention to investigate, revamp, and improve the operating organizational policies of convention promotion and host branch obligations commensurate with the Association's present dignity and prestige, said committee to be composed of three National Board members, three staff members, and five representatives from local branches, and should report its findings and recommendations to the 1953 Convention at the first business session.

Because some state conferences have raised the question of changing from one region to another, we recommend that the Branch Committee make a study of this matter with power to act.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FELICITATIONS

Felicitations

We, the delegates to the 43rd Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wish to express our sincere appreciation to the Oklahoma City branch for the most efficient manner in which its officers, committee chairmen, and members carried out the arrangements for this convention and to the city and people of Oklahoma City for the cordial welcome and generous hospitality to the delegates.

We wish to extend our thanks to Mayor Allen Street and to the police force for the personal interest they have shown in the convention and for the courtesies they have extended to the delegates.

We wish also to express our warm appreciation to Rev. William J. Harvey, III, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church and to the officers and members of the church who have provided a meeting place for our sessions.

Further, we wish to commend the *Daily Oklahoman*, the *Oklahoma City Times*, and newspapers and news services throughout the country, for their excellent and extensive coverage of our Convention.

The local radio stations, station WLIB of New York City and NBC also are to be commended for the time which they have devoted to coverage of the Convention.

To the varied and numerous individuals, organizations and groups who have made our stay in Oklahoma City a memorable occasion we wish to express our warmest and most sincere appreciation for their efforts on our behalf.

Resolution re Mr. Ralph Bunche

The NAACP 43rd Annual Convention, having learned of the ilness of Dr. Ralph Bunche, hereby express as a body its hope for his speedy recovery and quick return to the fight for the dignity of all mankind.

Miscellaneous

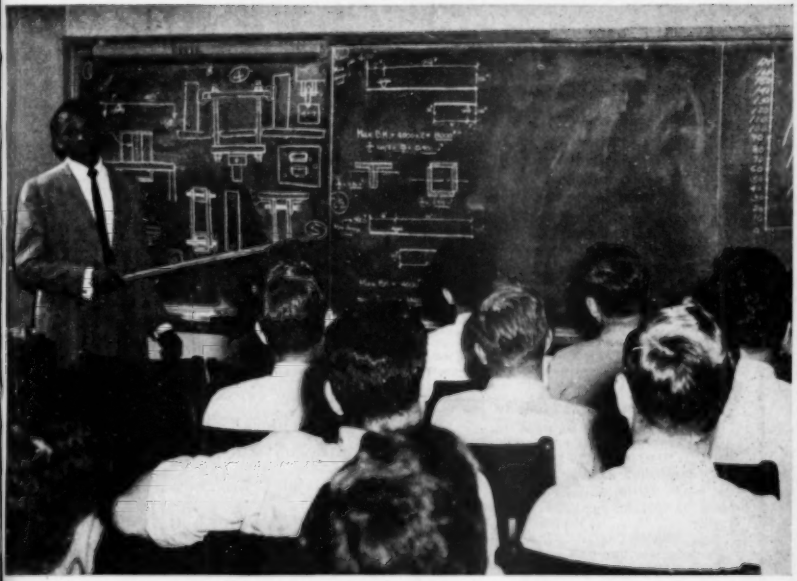
Lodge Gossett Resolution—We oppose the proposed Lodge-Gossett amendment which will change the method of dividing the electorial votes in presidential elections. This proposed amendment is dangerous because it would make the votes of one-party

states like Mississippi several times as effective as the votes of Ohio, Illinois, or New York in close national elections. We call instead for an amendment to the Constitution to provide for direct election of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

Oppose Amendment to Limit Federal Income Taxes

A quiet but persistent effort is being made to pass by action of the state legislatures an amendment to the Federal Constitution to limit income taxes to not over 25% of a person's income. If this amendment should be adopted it would cripple the U. S. treasury severely. It would make Federal housing, federal aid to the states for welfare purposes, like old age pensions, and federal aid to education, the principles of which have been favored by the NAACP, provided they are not on a segregated basis, practically impossible, besides crippling our defense efforts. This amendment if adopted would force a tremendous shifting of taxes to such measures as sales taxes which let the rich off lightly and bear most heavily on people with low and moderate incomes. For all these reasons we oppose adoption of this amendment and urge our branches and state conferences to act accordingly.

THIS GROUP *of charming ladies are all members of the Charlotte, North Carolina, NAACP branch.*



HARRY PURNELL, *engineering graduate at Carnegie Institute of Technology, lectures to his fellow students on the mechanics of pre-stressed concrete.*

ENGINEERING GRADUATE

(*Continued from page* 438)

He worked his way through college with varied jobs as car washer for the Willis Motor Co., surveying for Dr. Charles F. Peck of the Civil Engineering department, helping with an Allegheny county sanitation project.

Harry has made many friends and says that in his three years at Carnegie there has never been a racial incident with any of the students. Haile Workneh, a graduate in civil engineering from Ethiopia, was a constant companion of Harry's and they plan to keep in touch.

If Harry keeps up the good work, Haile will just have to pick up the newspaper to see what his friend is doing next.

DID YOU KNOW —

That the national anthem of Haiti is "La Dessalinienne? The words are by Justin Lherisson and the music by Nicolas Geffrard.

College and School News

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

Daytona Beach, Florida

"A Four-Year Class A College of Personality and Distinction"

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the State Department of Education and approved by the United States Attorney General for non-quota foreign students; a member of the American Association of Colleges American Council on Education; and the Association of Church-Related Institutions of Higher Learning.

Offering Courses Leading to the A.B. and B.S. Degrees in:

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION • SECONDARY EDUCATION • HOME ECONOMICS
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

With Majors in:

Science — Physical Education
English — Music
Social Science — Pre-Medicine
Modern Languages — Pre-Pharmacy

TRADES DIVISION

Tailoring — Carpentry
Masonry-Brick — Electricity
Radio — Auto Mechanics
Shoe Repairing — Institutional Cookery

RICHARD V. MOORE, President

For further information and bulletin write:
WILLIAM DuBOSE, Registrar

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE
Daytona Beach, Florida

The October CRISIS will examine the records of the men who want to be president, and tell you how your congressmen voted on major issues affecting civil rights. Read the October CRISIS, out November 1.

Four HOWARD UNIVERSITY graduates are among the 300 college graduates throughout the country who have been awarded Fullbright scholarships for foreign study. They are Elizabeth Crawford, Jacksonville, Fla.; Gloria Parker, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Smith, New Orleans, La.; and Astor Kirk, Austin, Texas. Miss Crawford will study folk literature at the University of Edinburgh; Miss Parker, French at the University of Paris; Mr. Smith, French language and literature at the University of Bordeaux; and Mr. Kirk, government at the London School of Economics.

Howard's Moorland Foundation has been presented with the works of W. C. Handy and Andy Razaf, two of America's foremost composers of popular music. These gifts will be a part of the university's collection of Negro music.

Dr. Samuel LeCount Cook, 64, a faculty member of the college of medicine for the past twenty-seven years, died on June 11 at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. Cook was a native of Norfolk, Va., and a graduate of Philips-Exeter Academy and the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois.

■

Representatives of the Wilcox county, Alabama, Negro teachers and principals met June 20-21 at ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE to lay plans for community projects and in-service training for 1952-53.

Commencement address at CENTRIAL STATE COLLEGE was delivered by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York. Four graduates—Alemu Melaku, Peter Omari, Maurice Morgan, and Jean Dungy—finished magna cum laude; 108 seniors received their bachelor degrees.

Highlight of the commencement was dedication of the Robert H. Shauter men's residence hall by M. C. Clark, president of the Dunbar Life Insurance Company and a member of the Central State board of trustees. Jane Hunter of Cleveland, also a board member, unveiled the commemorative plaque in honor of Dr. Robert H. Shauter, eminent pharmacist and business man of Cleveland and college trustee from 1939 to 1945, the year of his death.

■

Forty-ninth annual convention of the American Teachers Association was held at TOUGALOO COLLEGE and JACKSON COLLEGE July 27-29, with a panel of speakers from the states of Michigan, Texas, Virginia, and Florida.

■

Dr. Daniel Thomas Rolfe is new dean of the school of medicine at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEDGE. At the time of his appointment, Dr. Rolfe was professor of physiology and chairman of the department of physiology and pharmacology.

■

The University of Nebraska conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon LANGSTON UNIVERSITY professor of

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

Baltimore 12, Md.

DIVISIONS

Regular — College of Liberal Arts. Coeducational. Full-time study on the campus.

Evening — Courses leading to degree offerred in evenings at the Douglass High School Building.

Summer — A six-week Summer School Session. Special courses for public school teachers.

All courses lead to either the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Degree. For detailed information, write or call the Registrar. Telephone: CLifton 6870.

BENEDICT COLLEGE

A Pioneer Institution of Higher Learning

Located in The City of Columbia

•

The following Degrees Are Conferred

A.B., B.S., B.Th., and B.D.

•

PRE-MEDICAL AND PRE-DENTAL TRAINING

Splendid Opportunities for Intellectual Growth and Character Development

Co-educational—Class "A" Rating

MODERATE EXPENSES

•

For Further Information Write

J. A. Bacoats, *Pres.*, Benedict College

Columbia 13, South Carolina

education A. C. Shropshire at its eighty-first annual commencement. Dr. Shropshire is the second Negro to receive a doctorate from the University of Nebraska.

■

Fifty-five graduates were awarded degrees at the 96th annual commencement of WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY on June 12. Six outstanding citizens were also awarded the honorary degree of laws and humanities. Rev. Marshall Shepard of Philadelphia was the commencement speaker.

John F. Morning, manager of the Detroit office of the Supreme Life Insurance Company, has been re-elected president of the Wilberforce National Alumni Association for the third consecutive year.

According to the quadrennial report of the university, the five episcopal districts of the AME church have given the school $533,741.96 over the past four years.

■

Concrete answers to the problems of human relations was the theme of the seventh annual summer workshops of FRIENDSHIP HOUSES, Catholic interracial centers.

■

Randolph Edmonds, nationally known playwright and director of drama at FLORIDA A AND M COLLEGE, has been elected to membership in the National Theatre Conference. Elected to represent The Southeastern Theatre Conference, this is probably the first time in many years that a Negro has been chosen to represent a predominantly white southern educational or artistic organization in a national body.

Dr. Thomas E. Poag, a former student of Mr. Edmonds and director of drama at Tennessee State, has also been elected to membership.

■

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE started work

BEREAN SCHOOL

PHILADELPHIA 21, PENNSYLVANIA

Founded 1898

Offers men and women *practical* training in the interesting and well-paying fields of

Business Administration and Secretarial Studies

Merchant and Custom Tailoring

Dressmaking and Design—Millinery

in the shortest possible time—at the lowest possible cost

•

One and two year diploma and certificate courses
Also intensive, short courses

•

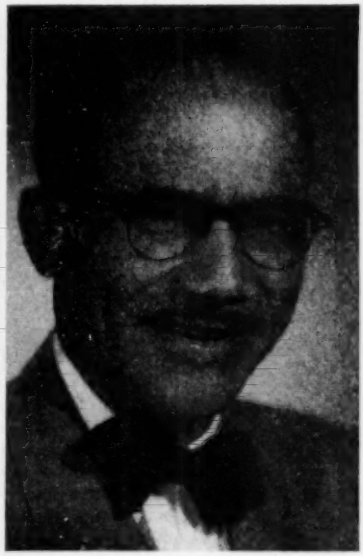
Day or evening sessions
Approved residences for out-of-town students

LOUISE B. YERGAN, *Principal*

•

For further information, write

The Registrar—Berean School
1926 South College Avenue
Philadelphia 21, Pennsylvania



OWEN A. TROY, *Th.D., University of Southern California.*

in June on a new fine arts building to be constructed at a cost of nearly $100,000.

■

Dr. Harry J. Carman, Moore professor of history and dean emeritus of Columbia University, was the seventy-eighth annual FISK UNIVERSITY commencement speaker.

The university also announces the award of twenty-eight basic college scholarships, carrying a total value of $40,000, for 1952-53 and 1953-54. Fourteen boys and fourteen girls, chosen by competitive examinations from four hundred candidates, will enter Fisk's experi-

IN **ATLANTIC CITY** IT'S
LIBERTY HOTEL
1519 BALTIC AVE. 4-1184
All rooms with private bath, telephone & radio, Fireproof. (Open all year.)
Write us for free literature & rates
Also our special Honeymoon Plan.

Blackwell College
Washington 9, District of Columbia
A School of Business
Specialized training in
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
and
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE
in the shortest possible time
and at the lowest cost
Day and evening sessions
Housing facilities for
out-of-town students
SUZANNA BLACKWELL, President
For further information write
THE REGISTRAR, BLACKWELL COLLEGE
1510-12 You Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA
A liberal arts college of high academic standards dedicated to the personal development of students which will prepare them for living successfully in a changing social order and for lending intelligent and active assistance in promoting desirable social change.

CHEYNEY

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

is a fully accredited member of American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education . . . and The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

PROFESSIONAL courses offered:
Elementary Education ..... B.S. Degree
Home Economics ..... B.S. Degree
Elementary and High School
Industrial Arts ..... B.S. Degree
Elementary and High School
Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission.

For further information and catalog write to Registrar.

JAMES HENRY DUCKREY, President
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Georgia

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Offers courses leading to the Master's degree in the fields of biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, Latin, mathematics, political science and sociology.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
a graduate school offering a two-year curriculum for prospective social workers, leading to the degree of Master of Social Work or to the professional certificate.

THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE
requiring college graduation for admission and offering a curriculum leading to the degree of Master of Science in Library Service.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
a graduate school offering curricula leading to the M.A. degree, designed to meet the needs of men and women who have chosen education as a professional career.

THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
a graduate school offering thorough theoretical and practical training in the fields of business affairs, leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL
in which the Atlanta institutions for higher education of Negroes combine under the direction of Atlanta University to offer courses on both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Strong Faculty—Limited Scholarship Aid
For Information Address the Registrar

MRS. MURIEL R. ANDREWS, *Detroit, Mich., B.A., Wayne, recipient of* $1,300 *John Hay Whitney Foundation fellowship.*

mental basic college with the assistance of these awards provided under the productive scholarship program of the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Scholarship awards to 21 freshmen, 54 returning upperclass students, and 17 graduates have been announced by the university for 1952-53.

Thirteen persons received twenty-five year service awards at the university commencement, as follows: Dr. St. Elmo Brady, I. T. Creswell, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, H. A. Johnson, Mary D. Shane, Dr. A. A. Taylor, John Work, Mrs. Susie Carvard, William Goldin, George Russell, Lizzie Russell, Mrs. Grace Harlin, and Mrs. Melvina Dunlap.

JEAN WOODSON, *Tennessee A & I State, recipient of General Education Board scholarship.*

The General Alumni Association of the university voted a $25,000 alumni fund raising campaign for the fiscal year, with H. W. Sewing, nationally known banker and insurance executive, as campaign chairman.

■

According to the June issue of THE TALLADEGAN, the college trustees reached the following decision on the Talladega controversy: That Dr. A. D. Beittel, while being exonerated of any charges against him, tender his resignation by August 31; that Dean Cater be relieved of his duties as dean and elected professor of education until August 31; then he is to be placed on inactive status with full salary until he reaches the retirement age of 65; that Dean Hila Davis, though not responsible for the present situation on the campus, be relieved of her duties as dean of women but retained as professor in the English department; and that the board will take no further action on the case of Dr. Fritz Pappenheim.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
OF MISSOURI
Founded 1866
Member, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Teacher Training
Art
Music
Home Economics
R. O. T. C.
Mechanic Arts
Business Administration
Music Education
Agriculture
Physical Education

The School of Law ..... St. Louis
The School of Journalism Jefferson City

The Registrar—Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

LANE COLLEGE
JACKSON, TENNESSEE
Founded 1882

"A Symbol of Christian Education"

Rated as a class "A" co-educational liberal arts college. Course offerings leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees.

Divisions of
Education
Humanities
Social Science
Natural and Physical Science

C. A. KIRKENDOLL, President
For Information Address: The Registrar
LANE COLLEGE
Jackson, Tennessee

SHAW UNIVERSITY was host to the 16th annual Ministers' Institute and the 15th Women's Missionary Training Conference June 9-13. Fifteen persons were awarded district institute certificates by Dr. W. R. Strassner, Shaw president, after completion of required courses in the institute and training conference.

The university honor roll for the second semester lists 92 students, of which number 24 are freshmen; 14, sophomores; 21, juniors; and, 25 seniors.

■

DILLARD UNIVERSITY records the following items: appointment of Alvin Bynum as assistant to the president; award of Ph. D. by Indiana University to Joseph Taylor, head of the social science division; award of the Ph. D. by Northwestern university to Mrs. Violet Richards, professor of education; election of Dr. Albert Dent, university president, to the board of trustees of the United Fund for the Greater New Orleans Area; and the presentation of "Elvita Entertains" by Dillard students over television station WDSV.

■

Nine cadets of the LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) ROTC spent the required camp time at Fort Lewis, Washington, last summer. Nine cadets were commissioned on June 9, bringing the total to 11 for the two units at Lincoln.

Enrollment at the university summer session totaled 450: of this number 252 were women and 96 men.

Era Bell Thompson, managing editor of *Ebony* magazine, talked to

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE

1887 WILBERFORCE, OHIO 1952

OVER THREE SCORE YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE TO YOUTH

CHARLES H. WESLEY, *President*

In choosing a college, a student, his parents and advisors should give thoughtful consideration to its program of education, its character-building potentialities, its intellectual atmosphere, the scholarly standing of its faculty, the beneficial effects of its student life and student activities, and the opportunities available for education in leadership and social action. *Central State College* offers all of these opportunities to its students in the largest measure. CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE is co-educational, inter-denominational and inter-racial in its opportunities and purposes.

FULL STATE, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ACCREDITATION

CURRICULAR DIVISIONS

ARTS AND SCIENCES
BUSINESS
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS
INDUSTRIES
MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS (R.O.T.C.)
MUSIC
SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

For Application, Catalog and other information, write:

Registrar, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

students attending the summer session and the journalism institute on June 30 on behind the scenes at *Ebony*.

■

The ATLANTA UNIVERSITY summer theatre opened its nineteenth season with a performance of George Bernard Shaw's *Candida*. The seven Tuesday morning forums of the summer school were centered around the theme "Pathways to Peace." Each meeting was addressed by a distinguished expert.

A new feature of the university summer school was the Institute on Human Relations, which met weekly over a period of three weeks.

According to summer school director John P. Whittaker, the summer session enrolled 1,631 men and women, of which 1,242 were in the graduate and professional schools.

The colleges of the Atlanta university center have been notified of a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education which will, in part, subsidize the cost of a management efficiency survey to be made this fall by the New York firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget. The survey, it is hoped, will eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort both within and among the six colleges making up the center.

■

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, distinguished Harvard scientist, was 85th

THOROUGH SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING

FOR BETTER POSITIONS AT

The Pioneer Business College

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS :•: INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS

116 WEEKS—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION & HIGHER ACCTG. COURSE
96 WEEKS—MEDICAL or LEGAL SECRETARIAL COURSE
96 WEEKS—ACCOUNTING & FINANCE—SALESMANSHIP COURSE
84 WEEKS—EXECUTIVE—ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAL COURSE
60 WEEKS—GENERAL BUSINESS and BOOKKEEPING COURSE
48 WEEKS—STENOGRAPHIC or JUNIOR SECRETARIAL COURSE
24 WEEKS—BUSINESS MACHINES & I.B.M. KEY PUNCH COURSE
16 WEEKS—TYPEWRITING, JOURNALISM, ART & PERSONALITY COURSE
12 WEEKS—CLERK-TYPIST & FILING COURSE

Also—MUSIC COURSES: Voice, Piano, Organ, Instruments, Solfeggio & Chorale

Free Employment Service — Many Fine Positions Open — Nationally Known Institution

Designed to prepare Young Women & Men for the Better Type Position. Over 5000 Graduates & Students Placed in every field of Indsutry, Attest to the Thoroughness of The PIONEER SCHOOLS. Aggressive Student Body. Experienced Faculty. Interracial. Low-Moderate Tuition. Beginners and Advanced Subjects. Limited Dormitory Accommodations. Make Reservation NOW for the SUMMER SCHOOL and FALL TERM. "It is Smart to Train at Pioneer." Further Information:

WRITE, VISIT or TELEPHONE — THE REGISTRAR, THE PIONEER SCHOOLS
G.P.O. 7347—Philadelphia 1, Penna.
627 South Broad Street (At Bainbridge) Tele. PEnnypacker 5-2935 or 5-1189
E. RHUDOLPHUS CLEMENS, *President*

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE commencement speaker on June 3. Fifty men received the B.A. degree; thirty-five, the B.S. degree. The highest ranking student (with an A average) was Russell Lee Adams of Quitman, Georgia, who has been awarded a General Education Board scholarship to any American university of his choice.

The new $600,000 Morehouse chemistry building was ready for occupancy in September.

The college faculty paid tribute to Dr. Edward A. Jones, chairman of the department of modern foreign languages, on June 2 for his twenty-five years of teaching at Morehouse.

■

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was host June 22-26 to the 26th annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Theme of the convention was "For Every Child Total Growth."

PUBLIC EDUCATION

(*Continued from page* 420)

to give our public schools an opportunity to emotionalize and propagandize for democracy through democratic action and practices. The public school, the one institution in our culture which above all others is supposedly dedicated to teaching our youth the basic tenets of democracy, still remains undemocratic.

Negro educators who are working in dual systems have many serious problems to decide with reference to integration. One of the most serious of these is whether they shall place monetary gains, position and status—all for their personal advantage in a segregated situation—over and above democratic principles which will extend more equitable opportunities to young people. White educators must decide whether the public school, which is the chief agency for extending democracy, shall truly exemplify democracy; or whether it shall remain an institution which by its very nature condones and practices segregation, discrimination, injustice, and inequalities which certainly conflict with democratic principles.

The question of whether all American students shall be permitted to attend schools which were attended formerly by white students may not seem to be serious in certain communities of this land. But in terms of the scheme of world affairs, and in terms of our devotion to the principle of respect for the dignity of the human being, this issue should receive clear and critical thinking throughout America.

NAACP CONVENTION

(*Continued from page* 444)

the Calvary Baptist church, corner of Walnut and N. E. Second streets, where all meetings were held with exception of the Friday and Saturday evening meetings and the Sunday afternoon mass meeting, which were held in the Municipal Auditorium.

St. Louis, Mo., has been chosen as site of the next annual NAACP convention, the 44th. The sessions will be held during the third week of June, 1953.

USW-CIO REPRESENTATIVE BOYD WILSON *discusses CIO support for civil rights with Herbert Hill (right), NAACP labor relations assistant, at national convention, Philadelphia, Pa., of United Steel Workers of America CIO. In the background is NAACP exhibit at convention. BOTTOM: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche addresses mass meeting sponsored by Albuquerque, New Mexico, NAACP branch.*

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

J. R. Booker
Century Bldg., Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

Flowers & Flowers
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 7171

CALIFORNIA

Thomas L. Berkley & Associates
2975 Sacramento St., Berkeley 2
1182 Seventh St., Oakland 7
Telephones: Berkeley 1-7417—
Templebar 6-3535

Joseph Landisman
2229 Macdonald Ave., Richmond
Telephone: Beacon 4-4782

Thomas G. Neusom
1111 E. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 6149

David Ravin
707 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 14
Telephone: MAdison 6-1458

Matthews & Williams
Charles H. Matthews—David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 1-9737—ADams 1-6712

Lionel J. Wilson
Adeline & Alcatraz Sts. Berkeley
Telephone: OLympic 2-8976

Vaughns & Yonemura
(Geo. R. Vaughns & Mas Yonemura)
1027 Adeline St., Oakland 20
Telephone: Twinoaks 3-9668

GEORGIA

Austin T. Walden
200 Walden Bldg., Atlanta 3
Telephone: Walnut 3536

ILLINOIS

William Henry Huff
6532 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago 37
Telephone: NOrmal 7-6800

Loring B. Moore
123 W. Madison, Chicago 2
Telephone FRanklin 2-1106

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Mattocks Bldg.,
Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444; Talbolt 1791

Henry J. Richardson, Jr.
157 N. Illinois St., Suites 208 & 209
Indianapolis 4
Telephone: Lincoln 2424-2425

Chas. H. Wills
114½ N. Michigan St., South Bend 1
Telephone: 4-4255

MARYLAND

Ernest L. Perkins
1506 Penn Ave., Baltimore 17
Telephones: MAdison 2091-2617

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Clifford Clarkson
1597 Main St., Springfield 3
Telephone: 32533

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-9134

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Avenue
Grand Rapids 2
Telephone: GLendale 6-1464

NEBRASKA

Paul I. Manhart
(Manhart & Churchman)
500 Securities Bldg., Omaha 2
Telephone: JAckson 0966

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark 3
Telephone: MArket 3-4709

Logan W. McWilson
189 Halsey St., Newark 2
Telephone: MArket 3-1779

Clifford R. Moore
Broad St. Bank Bldg.
Trenton 8
Telephone: 6-2711;5-5634

OHIO

Charles V. Carr
2270 East 55th St., Cleveland 4
Telephone: EXpress 3712; 3713

Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: MAin 1320

Clayborne George
508 Public Sq. Bldg., Cleveland 13
Telephone: CHerry 1-1835

Chester K. Gillespie
508 Public Sq. Bldg., Cleveland 13
Telephone: CHerry 1-1835

PENNSYLVANIA

Theodore Spaulding
154 N. 15th St., Philadelphia 2
Telephone: LOcust 1317

SOUTH CAROLINA

John B. Culbertson
New City Curb Market Bldg.
P. O. Box 232, Greenville
Telephone: 2-7361

TEXAS

F. S. K. Whittaker
711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: FA4895; Home: FA0853

VIRGINIA

Reuben E. Lawson
403 Gainsboro Rd., N. W., Roanoke
Telephone: 9751

WEST VIRGINIA

Willard L. Brown
Suite 202, Brown Building
Washington at Jacob St.
Charleston
Telephones: 30-341; 21-470

JOIN THE NAACP AND SUBSCRIBE TO THE CRISIS

$3.50 brings you
an NAACP Membership and
The Crisis for one year.

THE CRISIS
20 West 40th Street
New York City 18

YOUR SPARE TIME IS WORTH MONEY

Agents Wanted

To SELL America's Fastest Growing Publication

THE

Chicago Defender

WORLDS GREATEST WEEKLY

No Experience Needed

Just Fill Out Form Below and Mail Today

- **DON'T DELAY**
- **You can start tomorrow earning from $5 to $40.00 each week**

CHICAGO DEFENDER
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX 5528
CHICAGO 80, ILLINOIS

I want to sell the Chicago Defender. Please start me as a salesman:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....